

Two more Harriers reported lost in Falklands zone

Two of the British task force's Sea Harrier fighter-bombers were lost yesterday in the Falkland exclusion zone and their pilots missing, presumed dead. There were rumours of an 'accident' on the aircraft carrier Hermes, while the Ministry of Defence refused to discuss any further task force casualties.

● Peru's ceasefire plan, which won Britain's provisional agreement, collapsed when Argentina refused to consider any withdrawal of its troops from the Falklands.

● United Nations peace efforts were still meeting obstacles, and there was growing concern in the American State Department that the crisis will badly damage Washington's long-term interests in Latin America.

● The Ministry of Defence said 20 officers and men are presumed dead and 24 injured in the HMS Sheffield disaster.

Sheffield toll put at 20

By Henry Stanhope, Defence Correspondent

Two Sea Harrier aircraft from the British task force were reported to have been lost inside the Falkland exclusion zone last night. The report came shortly after the Ministry of Defence had refused to discuss any further casualties, operational or accidental, involving the task force.

There had been persistent rumours in London, Washington and Buenos Aires about an 'accident' on HMS Hermes, one of the two task force carriers, which is serving as flagship for Rear-Admiral John Woodward.

The ministry spokesman, Mr Ian MacDonald, said at a briefing last night that there had been further operations reported in the South Atlantic. He refused, significantly, to answer several questions about an 'accident' on Hermes, however, confirming only that the ship was still in action.

The two pilots of the Harriers were said last night to be missing, presumed dead, and their next of kin had been informed.

The loss of two aircraft brings down the total number with the task force from 20 to 17. The reports, however, still await official confirmation last night.

Twenty officers and men are 'presumed dead' after the disaster in the South Atlantic on Tuesday when the destroyer HMS Sheffield was struck by an Argentine missile and caught fire.

A further 24 sustained injuries and are receiving medical treatment. Only one of these is on the list of 'seriously ill'. The Ministry of Defence announced last night. The other 242 members of the crew are all well, according to Mr Ian MacDonald, the ministry spokesman, and have been transferred to other ships in the task force. All next of kin have been informed.

The spokesman appealed to the news media to 'respect the grief and privacy of all the families involved'.

FALKLANDS ROUNDUP

Nott insists Nato and EEC behind UK Dispatch from HMS 5

Invincible 5

Pessimism among allies worries Whitehall 5

Argentina has more casualties than Britain 6

Why Mrs Thatcher must bend a little 10

Mr MacDonald made it clear that there had been no reports of further action involving the task force. Patrols to enforce the total exclusion zone around the Falkland Islands were continuing.

Mr MacDonald pointedly refused to answer questions about an 'accident' involving HMS Hermes, the task force's flagship.

The Hermes, he said, was still in action. But I am not able to go into details of whether or not there has been any accident.

He was also questioned about the failure of HMS Sheffield's advanced radar and air defence missiles to protect it from the Exocet. It was generally recognized that Exocet missiles were among the most difficult to counter. Plans were in hand to improve the Seawolf anti-missile missile — which is now fitted to only two of the warships known to be with the task force.

Mr John Nott, the Defence Secretary, said that he was giving high priority to Sea-wolf in the defence programme.

The casualty list:

Deceased: Petty Officer (Marine Engineering Mechanic) David Briggs, aged 25, of Lee-on-Solent.

Presumed dead: Lieutenant Commander John Woodward, 34, of Stubbington; Lieutenant Commander David Bulfour, 37, of Hindhead; Sub-Lieutenant Richard Emly, 36, of Havant; Master at Arms Brian Welsh, 34, of Gatehead, Tyne and Wear.

Petty Officer Cook Robert Fagan, 34, of Stubbington; Acting Chief Weapons Engineering Mechanic Michael Till, 35, of Stubbington; Weapons Electrician Kevin Sullivan, 35, of Portsmouth; Portsmouth; Weapons Mechanic 2 Barry Wallis, 20, of Porchester; Cook Neil Goodall, 20, of Enfield; Leading Cook Tony Marshall, 31, of Gosport; Cook Andrew Swallow, 19, of Bemburgh; Weapons Engineering Mechanic 2 Anthony Eglington, 35, of Purbrook, Hants; Petty Officer Weapons Engineering Mechanic (Radio) Anthony Norman, 25, of Gosport; Leading Marine Engineering Mechanic (Mechanics) Allan Knowles, 31, of Gosport; Cook David Osborne, 22, of Portsmouth; Leading Cook Adrian Wellstead, 26, of Portsmouth; Catering Assistant Darryl Cope, 21, of Stourport; Lai Chi Keung, 31, of Hongkong; Cook Kevin Williams, 20, of Gosport.

An angry argument emerged last night between editors and the Government over press and broadcast coverage of the Falklands action. Mrs Thatcher complained in the Commons that she had heard from people who watched and listened more than she did that the Argentine and British forces were 'almost being treated as equals'.

The Prime Minister claimed that 'many people' were concerned that the case for British troops was not being put over fully and effectively.

She emerged in Whitehall that Mr Nott, Secretary of State for Defence, and senior officers had many complaints over what they saw as the surfeit of armchair strategists in broadcast and press coverage.

Parliamentary report, page 4

Early breakthrough not expected

From Christopher Thomas, Buenos Aires, May 6

Argentina was last night standing by its main elements of its preconditions for a negotiated settlement of the Falklands crisis. Despite the flurry of diplomatic activity, the feeling in Buenos Aires was that a breakthrough was not imminent.

The Government said it could not accept the withdrawal of troops from the islands as a precondition for negotiations and insisted that it would not enter into hostilities ended and international sanctions were lifted.

For the first time since the crisis began a Cabinet Minister was authorized by the junta today to outline 'the Government's position at a press conference'.

Senator Amadeo Frugoli, the Defence Minister (who as a civilian ranks as a comparatively junior member of the administration), was asked to state the circumstances under which troops would be withdrawn, said: 'Argentina has maintained that its undeniable claim of sovereignty over the islands be recognized as such. Provided it does not offend our honour and legitimate rights we are prepared to consider withdrawing the troops.'

That response, according to the Foreign Ministry, should not be interpreted as a softening of Argentina's repeated insistence that it would negotiate everything but sovereignty.

Senator Frugoli emphatically denied that Argentina had sought military aid from the Soviet Union or anybody else, but did not rule it out in the future.

There were repeated rumours today that the British aircraft carrier Hermes had come under attack, but Senator Frugoli said merely that information would be released in due course.

Junta stands by its terms

Argentina was last night standing by its main elements of its preconditions for a negotiated settlement of the Falklands crisis. Despite the flurry of diplomatic activity, the feeling in Buenos Aires was that a breakthrough was not imminent.

The Government said it could not accept the withdrawal of troops from the islands as a precondition for negotiations and insisted that it would not enter into hostilities ended and international sanctions were lifted.

For the first time since the crisis began a Cabinet Minister was authorized by the junta today to outline 'the Government's position at a press conference'.

Senator Amadeo Frugoli, the Defence Minister (who as a civilian ranks as a comparatively junior member of the administration), was asked to state the circumstances under which troops would be withdrawn, said: 'Argentina has maintained that its undeniable claim of sovereignty over the islands be recognized as such. Provided it does not offend our honour and legitimate rights we are prepared to consider withdrawing the troops.'

That response, according to the Foreign Ministry, should not be interpreted as a softening of Argentina's repeated insistence that it would negotiate everything but sovereignty.

Senator Frugoli emphatically denied that Argentina had sought military aid from the Soviet Union or anybody else, but did not rule it out in the future.

There were repeated rumours today that the British aircraft carrier Hermes had come under attack, but Senator Frugoli said merely that information would be released in due course.

6% for doctors, dentists, civil servants and Forces

By David Felton, Labour Reporter

The Government yesterday announced that it had agreed to pay rises of about 6 per cent for civil servants, the armed forces and doctors and dentists. The forces will receive increases averaging 6.5 per cent, while civil servants will get an average 5.9 per cent rise as expected.

The increase for doctors and dentists will be 6 per cent and the Government has refused to pay an extra 3 per cent which was held over from last year's settlement.

All the increases exceed the 4 per cent target set for public service pay increases this year and ministers hope that the 2 per cent overshoot can be accommodated by savings, although as a last resort it was made clear yesterday that the Government would fund the excess from the contingency reserve.

Mrs Margaret Thatcher announced the awards in a written answer in the Commons yesterday. Increases for non-manual civil servants will range from 4.75 per cent to 6.25 per cent, with the highest increases going to more experienced staff. The Government has accepted the Arbitration Tribunal, which rejected the union's 13 per cent demand but also improved the Government's market forces' offer of nil to 5.5 per cent.

The 330,000 service personnel will get the 6.1 per cent average rise from April 1. The Review Body on Armed Forces Pay said in its report that the increases recommended were 'in our judgment appropriate for implementation now. They represent our assessment of what is required to maintain adequate recruitment to, and especially retention in, the armed forces'.

The Government accepted in full the review body's recommendation and also the report of the Doctors and

Army Pay Rises

	Present	Recommended
Brigadier	£20,800	£22,750
Colonel	£17,480	£18,998
Major	£15,012	£16,337
Captain	£12,974	£14,103
Lieutenant	£9,720	£10,674
2nd Lieutenant	£8,250	£8,949
WO1	£8,380	£8,919
Sergeant	£6,808	£7,380
Private	£4,084	£4,249

The recommended military salaries for officers are higher than the current rates by between 4.5 per cent and 8.9 per cent; for warrant officers and sergeants by between 5.8 per cent and 7 per cent; and for corporals and below by between 4 per cent and 5.8 per cent.

These are basic figures on appointment. Some members of the Armed Forces are eligible for additional pay according to the nature of their duties and responsibilities.

Doctors Review Body, which recommended average 6 per cent increases from April 1. Last year the Government agreed to a similar increase

but postponed payment of a further 3 per cent and made clear yesterday that the 3 per cent would likewise not be paid this year.

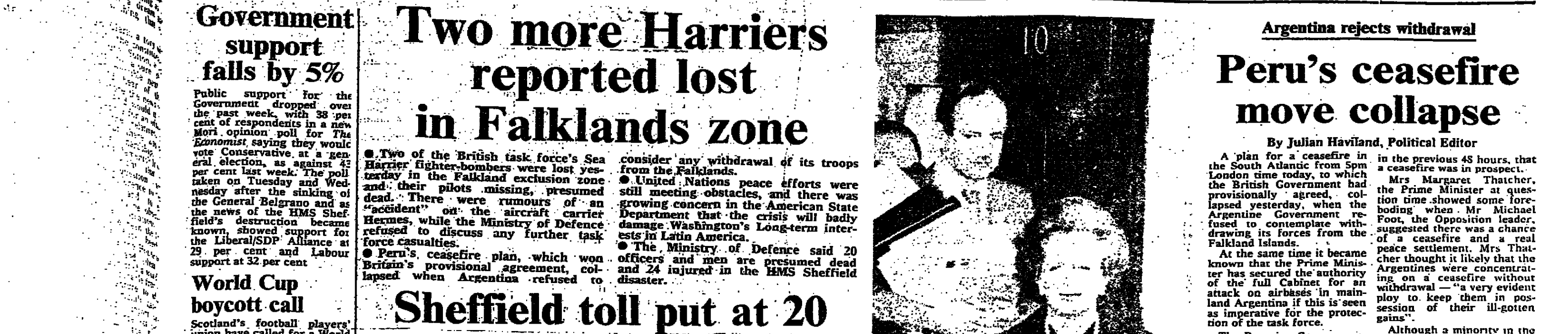
Mrs Thatcher said in the written answer that the increases would be met in part within existing cash limits and estimates.

□ The pay award to doctors and dentists, which breaks the health service 4 per cent limit, will spur the other health service unions in their pay campaign (Felicity Jones writes).

The increase of 5.5 per cent for most doctors and dentists, with a special award of 6.3 to 8 per cent to junior hospital doctors, means that an extra £50m will have to be found.

It is thought the government plans to meet this extra spending from its contingency reserves and expects the rest to be met by health authorities.

The professional bodies are unhappy that the full rec-



Mrs Thatcher leaves 10 Downing St for the now daily debate on the Falklands crisis in the Commons.

Argentina rejects withdrawal

Peru's ceasefire move collapse

By Julian Haviland, Political Editor

A plan for a ceasefire in the South Atlantic from 5pm London time today, to which the British Government had provisionally agreed, collapsed yesterday, when the Argentine Government refused to contemplate withdrawing its forces from the Falkland Islands.

At the same time it became known that the Prime Minister had secured the authority of the full Cabinet for an attack on airbases in mainland Argentina if this is seen as imperative for the protection of the task force.

The Peruvian Government, which with American support had acted as intermediary, reported that it had decided, after informal discussions with Argentine representatives in Lima, that it judged it wiser not even to present the peace plan formally for fear of prejudicing its relations with the Argentine government and its future usefulness.

The Peruvians reported that the Argentines appeared confident that the United Nations Security Council would enforce a ceasefire which allowed them to remain on the islands. Britain is confident that this belief is baseless.

Mr Francis Pym, the Foreign Secretary, said last night: 'I am deeply disappointed that Argentine intransigence has once again frustrated a constructive initiative. Had they genuinely wanted peace they would have accepted the latest proposal put to them and we could have had a ceasefire in place by 5 pm tomorrow.'

At Westminster the news destroyed hopes among MPs of all parties, which though modest, had grown stronger in the previous 48 hours, that a ceasefire was in prospect.

Mrs Margaret Thatcher, the Prime Minister at question time, showed some foreboding when Mr Michael Foot, the Opposition leader, suggested there was a chance of a ceasefire and a real peace settlement. Mrs Thatcher thought it likely that the Argentines were concentrating on a ceasefire without withdrawal — 'a very evident ploy to keep them in possession of their ill-gotten gains'.

Although a minority in the Labour Party, led by Mr Tony Benn, are urging the Government to agree to the unconditional ceasefire which Argentina seeks, Mr Foot and the majority of Labour MPs and the other opposition parties, agree with the Government's refusal to contemplate it.

Labour was last night insisting, however, that the failure of the Peruvian initiative and the Government's refusal to pursue a settlement with equal vigour through the United Nations. Mrs Thatcher yesterday told MPs that the Government welcomed the Secretary-General's ideas and could accept them as a framework for more specific proposals, and Mr Foot welcomed the tone of her response.

She told him that the Secretary-General's proposals were not specific, and there was no timetable, but they did link cessation of hostilities with withdrawal.

Labour backbenchers failed to get a promise from Mrs Thatcher in the Commons that there would be no British attack on the Argentine mainland.

Britain seen in US as on defensive

From Nicholas Ashford, Washington, May 6

Britain has been put on the defensive, both militarily and diplomatically, as a result of the sinking of the Argentine cruiser General Belgrano and the attack on the British destroyer HMS Sheffield in the battle over the Falkland Islands in the view of American officials.

The officials are now urgently trying to devise a diplomatic formula which will help to extricate Britain from a tight corner and, at the same time, limit the damage which the crisis threatens to cause to American interests in Latin America and Europe.

There is real concern in State Department circles that the United States could emerge from the Falklands dispute in worse diplomatic shape than either Britain or Argentina. Its relations with Latin America have been severely damaged already as a result of its decision to side with Britain. There is now a danger that it could find itself on the side of the 'loser' unless a diplomatic compromise can be found.

President Reagan, answering questions during a brief impromptu press conference at the White House today, did not comment on the latest attempts to find a peaceful solution. However, he told a questioner that he did not see a danger that the Falkland Islands conflict could grow into a wider war involving the United States and the Soviet Union.

He said the United States remained dedicated to a peaceful, negotiated settlement, based on Security Council resolution number 502. American officials emphasized that this resolution called both for a ceasefire and a withdrawal of Argentine forces. 'The two principles of a ceasefire and a withdrawal have to be linked in accordance with resolution 502,' a State Department spokesman said today.

The dramatic change in Britain's diplomatic and military position, in the American view, has been brought about by the sinking of the General Belgrano and the destruction of HMS Sheffield.

The huge loss of life involved in the Belgrano incident has caused a substantial erosion of international sympathy, particularly in Europe, for Britain's position in the dispute. The missile attack on HMS Sheffield has revealed how vulnerable other ships in the task force could be to similar attacks.

The Sheffield incident also has dispelled the widely held view here that the Argentines would be either unwilling or unable to put up effective resistance to the British if fighting started.

Mrs Thatcher must now make some tough and painful choices, one source commented. Either she could go for an all-out military victory, which would be terribly bloody and would cause the further loss of world sympathy, or she could seek a diplomatic solution. However, the Argentines, having bloodied the British nose, seem in no mood to compromise on their insistence that Argentine sovereignty over the Falklands should be assured.

There are already indications that Britain, in its search for a compromise, is prepared to soften its position about the need for the 1,800 islanders to be able to determine their own future.

Last week British spokesmen were insisting that the wishes of the islanders should be 'paramount'. Now, however, they are simply saying that a solution should include 'a mechanism for the islanders to express their will and for their wishes to be respected.'

Argentina has already taken the diplomatic initiative by being the first to announce broad acceptance of the peace proposal put forward by Mr Javier Perez de Cuellar, the United Nations Secretary-General.

Wary welcome for UN 'framework'

By Hugh Noyes, Parliamentary Correspondent

Mrs Margaret Thatcher yesterday gave a guarded and wary welcome to what she called 'the ideas' put forward by the Secretary-General of the United Nations as the basis for a negotiated peace settlement of the Falkland Islands crisis. The Prime Minister emphasized that the ideas being put forward by Señor Perez de Cuellar should be looked on only as a framework on which to build and that they contained no specific details and there was no timetable attached to them. Mrs Thatcher told the House: 'We welcome the ideas that the Secretary-General has put forward and we accept them as a framework on which more specific proposals can be built.'

Pressed by Mr Michael Foot the Labour leader, to give her reactions to the various diplomatic moves now under way because there appeared to be a real move towards a sensible ceasefire, Mrs Thatcher replied that the government was right to be 'very, very wary'. The Argentines, she said, could well be concentrating on a cease fire without withdrawal. That would be a very evident ploy to keep them in possession of their ill-gotten gains.

To loud cheers from the Conservative benches, Mrs Thatcher told the House: 'The whole of amandatory resolution 502 has to be accepted and there can be no ceasefire unless it is accompanied by a withdrawal which is fully and properly supervised.'

The Prime Minister pointed out that there had been various, rather conflicting reports about the Argentine response to the Secretary-General's ideas. It seemed clear that while they were very interested in a ceasefire, they might not accept withdrawal and might do it on a totally different basis or require undertakings about sovereignty.

Continued on back page, col 4

Quick-what's the postage?

Its amazing how all those complicated postage calculations slow down your mail. And how much errors can cost you. Yet pushbutton Neopost Electronic Postal Scales give you precisely accurate postage, quick as a flash. When postal rates change, we automatically send you a new programme chip in advance. It's so easy. And while you're updating mailroom efficiency, don't miss our great new deal on the Neopost 2205 Franking Machine. Makes franking good sense!

QUICK-POST THIS NOW

To UK Sales Division, Roneo Alcatel Limited, P.O. Box 65, Romford, Essex RM1 2NR. Please send me the facts on Electronic Postal Scales and Franking Machines.

Name: _____ Position: _____

Organisation: _____

Address: _____

Postcode: _____

RONEO ALCATEL PS/71

Keeping in touch with technology

SEE US AT THE LONDON BUSINESS EFFICIENCY SHOW IN JUNE AND THE LONDON BUSINESS SHOW (BARBICAN) IN SEPTEMBER.

£3m sought from unions for Labour poll fund

By Paul Routledge, Labour Editor

Trade union leaders are to be asked to dig deep into their political funds to provide the Labour Party with a £3m "war chest" for the next general election. They will also be asked to provide the party's overdraft which, it is authoritatively calculated, will stand at £498,000 at the end of this year.

At a meeting next Wednesday, Trade Unions for Labour Victory will set in motion the process of fund raising to restore Labour's sagging financial position. Talks with Mr James Mortimer, the party's new general secretary, are expected to be the first step.

Mr David Barnett, chairman of TULV and general secretary of the General and Municipal Workers' Union, said yesterday: "We will be discussing how we can get together with the Labour Party to search for a solution to its financial problems and to talk about the need for the early establishment of a substantial general election fund."

TULV has resources of about £250,000 raised by a voluntary levy of affiliated unions earlier this year, but this is being given only for specific political projects on which union leaders can agree.

Plea for heritage fund aid to buy Aintree

By Frances Gibb

The Jockey Club has appealed for help to the trustees of the National Heritage Memorial Fund in its efforts to raise £7m to buy Aintree racecourse and save the Grand National.

The public appeal to save the racecourse, which will probably be formally launched in July, comes after a decision by the Aintree owner, Mr Bill Davies, a property dealer and chairman of the Walton Group, to sell.

He is giving the Jockey Club first option at a price of £7m until November 1 and a trust has been formed by the Jockey Club, which owns several other racecourses through the Racecourse Holdings Trust, to raise the funds.

Anaesthetic 'led to death'

From Our Correspondent, Sheffield

A woman died from the effects of an anaesthetic used in two routine operations within a week, an inquest in Rotherham, South Yorkshire, was told yesterday.

Mrs Hazel Tether, aged 39, an office cleaner, died two weeks after an operation at Rotherham District General Hospital, Rotherham, South Yorkshire, on a fractured ankle. Yesterday, the inquest was told that the anaesthetic halothane was used during two operations in the space of five days.

Mrs Tether suffered no ill effects after the first operation but after a second operation she became ill after being allowed home. She died on March 8, 14 days after the second operation.

Dr David Slater, a pathologist, said yesterday, that



Softly, softly cricket

Graham Saville, the former Essex batsman, explaining cricket techniques at Lord's training school yesterday, to Police Constable Geoff Ringham, one of a group of London policemen who will try to teach softball ball cricket to young people from inner-city areas.

Bob Carter, the former Worcestershire bowler, (centre) helped to put the

officers, volunteers from beats concerned with community policing, through their paces.

A second group will attend the school early next month so that all the Metropolitan divisions are represented. It is hoped to organize a competition between police divisions later this year.

Tam Paton, the former

manager of the pop group the Bay City Rollers, was jailed for three years yesterday, after he pleaded guilty to an

amended indictment on the fourth day of his trial at the High Court in Edinburgh.

Paton, aged 43, admitted conducting himself in a shamelessly indecent manner towards 12 teenage boys, now aged between 15 and 20, and others unknown between January 1978 and December 1980 at his home at Little Kellierston, Gogar, near Edinburgh.

He also admitted having a controlled drug in his possession and committing an act of gross indecency with a boy aged 14 and two other boys, showing the boys films of an obscene and indecent nature and supplying them with liquor and stupefying drugs.

Mr Alan Suckling, for the prosecution, described Basu as an experienced confidence trickster who arrived in England in 1980 in a crumpled suit and with £100 in his wallet. Within weeks Basu had a head full of criminal schemes which he hoped would bring in rich rewards before he disappeared again.

Mr Kenneth Potter, the counsel, recorded a verdict of misadventure, but said he would draw the case to the attention of the British Committee on the Safety of Drugs.

Afterwards, Mr Roy Tether, Mrs Tether's husband, a fitter, of Watson Mount, Kimberworth, Rotherham, said: "I will be taking legal action against the hospital."

Shortage of students shuts 50 courses

By John O'Leary of the "Times Higher Educational Supplement"

More than 50 courses in colleges and polytechnics are to close and the future of another 340 will be reconsidered because they are running with fewer than the minimum number of students required by the Department of Education and Science.

That means that at least one in seven advanced courses outside the universities is under-subscribed.

The figures came to light after a survey by the department which was considered on Tuesday by the new National Advisory Body for local authority higher education. They come at a time of record student numbers in the polytechnics and represent, according to a paper from the department, "a prima facie case for rationalization".

Approval is to be withdrawn in September from the most seriously under-subscribed courses, which are said to be "something in excess of 50". The advisory body is to

discuss the fate of the remaining 340 with the institutions involved and their local authorities, but it expects to close only a few in September.

More than 10,000 students are enrolled on the 340 courses under discussion, representing about 4 per cent of the student population in advanced further education. However, the department estimates that they may be pre-empting 8 per cent of the resources available for advanced courses.

Of the courses involved, about 130 have failed to meet their minimum targets for each of the past two years and 47 colleges are named as having 20 per cent or more of their advanced courses under-subscribed. Most of those are either predominantly engaged in non-advanced further education of are small, specialized institutions.

The larger polytechnics have the greatest number of courses described as "weakly recruited". Manchester polytechnic has 19, Leeds 17, and both Sheffield and Liverpool 17. However, Dr George Tooley, principal of Sheffield polytechnic, complained that the figures took no account of joint teaching arrangements or other special circumstances.

Most of the under-subscribed courses fall into seven subject areas: nursing and health education; mining, metal technology and material science; hotel catering and institutional management; nautical studies; surveying; textile technology and manufacture; and physical science. Teacher training was excluded from the review, as were the voluntary colleges.

On average, the courses have only 28 students enrolled in each year, described in the department's paper as "far below the optimum economic number". Most were allowed to run either in the hope that numbers would pick up later.

Five law Lords ruled that she was entitled to sue for damages, although she was not at the scene of the accident. Law report, page 8.

Doctors from Charing Cross Hospital, London, saddened by the amount of time they spend in treating preventable disease, have organized four public meetings to encourage a healthier life in their local community (our Medical Correspondent writes).

Miss Anna Ford last night introduced the first meeting on coronary heart disease when four physicians explained the preventable nature of many of the causes of that condition and the need for regular blood pressure checks.

Yesterday however, neither the department nor British Rail seemed sure of where responsibility lay. The procedure for approval is laid down in the British Transport Commission Act of 1957.

For the vast majority of accident victims, the report says, "there is no question of 'hesitating' to seek legal advice, because the idea, apparently, never occurs to them at all".

The Royal Commission on Civil Liability and Compensation for Personal Injury in 1978 showed that only about 6.5 per cent of all people suffering accidental injury obtained any compensation through the legal system. A more recent survey by the Oxford studies centre has shown that of all seriously injured victims, only 12 per cent obtained damages.

The chief stumbling blocks, according to the Manchester survey, are lack of knowledge about legal rights, fear of legal costs, uncertainty about locating a solicitor and apprehension about making the initial approach.

Miss Hazel Genu, author of the report, says that in the aftermath of an injury the responsibility for a damages claim rests squarely with the injured individual, who is unlikely to have had experi-

Snow not the Falklands provides the talking point in Scottish polls

By Jonathan Willis, Scottish Correspondent

LOCAL ELECTIONS

Voters in central and southern Scotland woke up to an unseasonably white polling day yesterday. Heavy snow made roads difficult and most polling stations reported a slow start.

The snow eased in Glasgow by mid-morning and there was brisker voting around lunchtime but, as is traditional in the West of Scotland, the ballot boxes did most of their business after 5 pm.

In the Lothian region, where the Labour administration was defending a one seat majority, against a strong challenge from the SDP/Liberal Alliance and the Conservatives, the snow persisted until mid-afternoon and polling was reported to be very slow.

Similar reports came from Tayside, Fife and the Borders regions.

Further north, the weather was better. A cold but dry day provided little excuse for high polling in Grampian and the Highlands.

Grampian's Conservative

11 contested seats, where only independents were standing.

Polling was described as light in Shetland, where only nine of the 25 seats were contested. The weather was fine, for a change, but little change seems likely in a council dominated by independents with leaning towards the Shetland home-rule movement. One home-rule candidate was standing in Orkney.

A subject of controversy in the Orkney press lately has been the Orkney Labour Party's decision to field five candidates, and unprecedented move in islands where councillors' party affiliations are usually a matter for reticence.

Throughout Scotland, the weather was the predominant topic of conversation on polling day, eclipsing the Falklands crisis and the Government's forthcoming £45m sanctions against Lothian Region, where the Secretary of State for Scotland has accused the ruling

Labour group of excessive and unreasonable spending. The big fear of the SDP/Liberal Alliance was that it would be squeezed out by the Falklands issue, which has taken attention from the "community politics" of Liberal and SDP candidates.

Mr David Miller, general secretary of the Liberal Party in Scotland, blamed the media for the apparent lack of interest in the election. "I think they have neglected it," he said. "I think this is worrying because we in the Liberal party believe that democracy is a relatively fragile plant".

Local government spending cuts in Birmingham led to the press having to pay for facilities to report election results (the Press Association reports).

Media organizations were told that they could not have telephone facilities in the Council House and that if late-night access to the press room required security who man the doors, would have to be paid.

School level crossing complaints

By David Nicholson-Lord

Safety rules for level crossings have been questioned in the light of a motorist's claim that an automatic "half-barrier" next to a nursery and infants' school near Cambridge.

The proposal has led to protests and appeals for government intervention. The barrier will leave half the road and a pavement "completely open" to small children. They claim that such a barrier has never before been installed next to a school.

British Rail describes that claim as sweeping and says it wants to cut costs by replacing a manual crossing. But its plan has led Mr Robert Rhodes James, Conservative MP for Cambridge, to seek the intervention of Mr David Howell, Secretary of State for Transport, and Sir Peter Parker, British Rail's chairman.

Mr Rhodes James said yesterday that he was worried about the safety aspects. "Small children can easily walk under a half barrier. There is no precedent for having one in the immediate vicinity of an infants' school."

The crossing cuts the village of Cherry Hinton in half. Objections have come from the city and county councils and from a dozen local head teachers, as well as parents and residents.

The heads want a full barrier and describe the present proposal as a "quite unacceptable experiment in the safety of young children".

Mrs Mary Simpson, head of Cherry Hinton infants' school, which has 230 children aged up to seven, said yesterday in a letter to the Minister: "No child should be in a closed session about safety against sabotage."

Objectors who want the terminal to be closed say that the danger of sabotage must be included in the public examination of possible risk to the island's population of more than 300.

In January, 1979 a bomb fixed to a Carvey oil tank by the IRA blew a hole in the casing but failed to ignite the fuel inside. The decision to exclude the public and many objectors from part of the terminal is especially sensitive because it coincides with the passage through Parliament of a Bill intended to reduce the chances of holding such inquiries in camera.

The Planning Inquiries (Attendance of Public) Bill was introduced by Mr Michael Hamilton, Conservative MP for Salisbury, and received its third reading last week.

The Department of the Environment has said that the Government will make an announcement about arming the terminal for the closed session through Mr Ian de Piro, QC, the inspector at the inquiry. "The question is how private it will be."

By Frances Gibb

More than 200 accident victims with sound claims for compensation have come forward after being offered a free interview with a solicitor. They are now receiving settlements of an average of £1,000.

The free legal advice scheme for victims of accidents has been set up on a pilot basis in Manchester after concern that they fail to go to solicitors and seek compensation.

The findings of the scheme have been published by the Centre for Socio-Legal Studies, Oxford, which was commissioned by the Greater Manchester Legal Services Committee, a group of laymen and lawyers who set up the scheme nearly two years ago.

Most victims who came forward would not have attempted to make a claim for damages had it not been for the scheme's existence, the report found. Nearly two thirds of those using the scheme had never before consulted a solicitor and few knew of the existence of legal aid.

Security at a Northampton probation office has been tightened after confidential files were found by a man walking his dog in a wood. The chief probation officer said he believed that the files were placed by mistake with rubbish outside the office and then blown into the wood near by.

Battle over satellite TV

By Kenneth Gossling

Battle has been joined between the BBC and the Independent Broadcasting Authority (IBA) over which satellite transmission system is suitable for public use in the 1990s and beyond. Each has been proclaiming the virtues of its own system, better sound, superior pictures and little adaptation needed to domestic receivers.

A decision is expected early next year, and nowhere will it be awaited with keener expectation than in the field of receiver manufacture, where makers are unable to complete their ideas for the design of new sets.

The viewer of the future will be as much concerned about better sound as about picture quality. IBA engineers believe their system will fill the bill.

The IBA carried out its first experimental transmissions with the new multiplexed analogue component (MAC) system last month in preparation for demonstration to European broadcast engineers.

MAC is a system said to be able to overcome the difficulties of incompatibility between the different colour encoding systems, Pal and Secam, used in Europe, Africa and the Middle East.

It is adopted for direct broadcasting satellites (DBS), it would, engineers say, overcome the technical barriers to television broadcasting across national frontiers, and at the same time provide viewers with better quality pictures.

There are, the engineers say, seven main advantages: a single 625-line colour system for Europe; a clearer picture free from defects which show up as unwanted movement of static patterns; the option of improved resolution pictures suitable for large-screen display in the 1990s; ability to transmit within existing channel bandwidths allocated for satellite broadcasting; suitable for use with multi-channel sound systems required for international television broadcasting; suitable for use with teletext information systems and leads to a single design of satellite adaptor unit for Europe.

The IBA rejects a BBC argument that its system will take longer to implement. "If someone made a quick decision and had we would go ahead with Mac, it would not delay the satellites at all," a spokesman says.

"We claim that Mac has a reception advantage over any of the other systems. You can also have a slightly smaller dish aerial or one of the same size that will give a better reception of overseas satellites. There is also a greater margin against deterioration of the installation."

Five satellite channels will be available in 1986 of which the BBC has been allocated two. The corporation says a key factor in any new transmission system must be compatibility that receivers can continue to work with new standard signals; although new receivers would be necessary to derive full benefit.

The introduction of any non-compatible system could require many years for international agreement and new receiver development and hence seriously delay the establishment of satellite broadcasting in this country.

The IBA says its Mac system, in development at its engineering centre in Crawley, Court, Hampshire, is arousing considerable interest among European and North American broadcasting organizations. Last month 150 engineers visited Crawley, with among them 50 specialists returning from a conference in Dublin.

Who wins the battle for the European standard system is still anyone's guess.

By Lucy Hodges

More money should be spent on the careers of those people, mainly women and mainly young, who look after old and handicapped relations, according to two reports published by the Equal Opportunities Commission yesterday.

There are about 1.25 million carers in Britain, most of whom are women. Society now expects family and friends to support the old and the handicapped and that generally means the burden falling on women, thus restricting their opportunities.

The state Invalid Care Allowance is given only to women who are and always have been single but to all men, regardless of their marital status, provided they cannot work because they are looking after a severely disabled person.

It is not paid to married or cohabiting women on the ground that they would not normally be working and would therefore not lose income by providing care.

"The policy is revealed as a euphemism for an under-resourced system which places heavy burdens on individual members of the community, most of them women," the research report says. "It represents care on the cheap."

The commission is asking employers and unions to work together to draw up more flexible working arrangements for carers and is pressing the Government to pay Invalid Care Allowance to all women looking after the old or handicapped.

Who cares for the carers? Opponents of the care for the elderly and handicapped and Caring for the elderly and handicapped: community care policies and women's lives (Equal Opportunities Commission, Overseas House, Quay Street, Manchester M3 3HN. Free).

By Felicity Jones

A government report shows that the number of mothers who start breast feeding their babies has increased significantly, in the last five years.

In 1976, 67 per cent of mothers in England and Wales breast fed initially, compared to 51 per cent in 1975, according to a survey of 5,500 mothers with six-week-old babies which was carried out by the Office of Population Censuses.

\$46.75 Infant feeding 1980, Office of Population Censuses, General Survey, 10 Kingsway, London WC2 6JP; £3.00.

By Frances Gibb

More than 200 accident victims with sound claims for compensation have come forward after being offered a free interview with a solicitor. They are now receiving settlements of an average of £1,000.

The free legal advice scheme for victims of accidents has been set up on a pilot basis in Manchester after concern that they fail to go to solicitors and seek compensation.

The findings of the scheme have been published by the Centre for Socio-Legal Studies, Oxford, which was commissioned by the Greater Manchester Legal Services Committee, a group of laymen and lawyers who set up the scheme nearly two years ago.

Most victims who came forward would not have attempted to make a claim for damages had it not been for the scheme's existence, the report found. Nearly two thirds of those using the scheme had never before consulted a solicitor and few knew of the existence of legal aid.

Spend more on society's carers reports say

By Lucy Hodges

More money should be spent on the careers of those people, mainly women and mainly young, who look after old and handicapped relations, according to two reports published by the Equal Opportunities Commission yesterday.

There are about 1.25 million carers in Britain, most of whom are women. Society now expects family and friends to support the old and the handicapped and that generally means the burden falling on women, thus restricting their opportunities.

The state Invalid Care Allowance is given only to women who are and always have been single but to all men, regardless of their marital status, provided they cannot work because they are looking after a severely disabled person.

It is not paid to married or cohabiting women on the ground that they would not normally be working and would therefore not lose income by providing care.

"The policy is revealed as a euphemism for an under-resourced system which places heavy burdens on individual members of the community, most of them women," the research report says. "It represents care on the cheap."

The commission is asking employers and unions to work together to draw up more flexible working arrangements for carers and is pressing the Government to pay Invalid Care Allowance to all women looking after the old or handicapped.

Who cares for the carers? Opponents of the care for the elderly and handicapped and Caring for the elderly and handicapped: community care policies and women's lives (Equal Opportunities Commission, Overseas House, Quay Street, Manchester M3 3HN. Free).

Breast feeding increase

By Felicity Jones

A government report shows that the number of mothers who start breast feeding their babies has increased significantly, in the last five years.

In 1976, 67 per cent of mothers in England and Wales breast fed initially, compared to 51 per cent in 1975, according to a survey of 5,500 mothers with six-week-old babies which was carried out by the Office of Population Censuses.

\$46.75 Infant feeding 1980, Office of Population Censuses, General Survey, 10 Kingsway, London WC2 6JP; £3.00.

By Frances Gibb

More than 200 accident victims with sound claims for compensation have come forward after being offered a free interview with a solicitor. They are now receiving settlements of an average of £1,000.

The free legal advice scheme for victims of accidents has been set up on a pilot basis in Manchester after concern that they fail to go to solicitors and seek compensation.

The findings of the scheme have been published by the Centre for Socio-Legal Studies, Oxford, which was commissioned by the Greater Manchester Legal Services Committee, a group of laymen and lawyers who set up the scheme nearly two years ago.

Most victims who came forward would not have attempted to make a claim for damages had it not been for the scheme's existence, the report found. Nearly two thirds of those using the scheme had never before consulted a solicitor and few knew of the existence of legal aid.

Security at a Northampton probation office has been tightened after confidential files were found by a man walking his dog in a wood. The chief probation officer said he believed that the files were placed by mistake with rubbish outside the office and then blown into the wood near by.

Doctors from Charing Cross Hospital, London, saddened by the amount of time they spend in treating preventable disease, have organized four public meetings to encourage a healthier life in their local community (our Medical Correspondent writes).

Miss Anna Ford last night introduced the first meeting on coronary heart disease when four physicians explained the preventable nature of many of the causes of that condition and the need for regular blood pressure checks.

Yesterday however, neither the department nor British Rail seemed sure of where responsibility lay. The procedure for approval is laid down in the British Transport Commission Act of 1957.

For the vast majority of accident victims, the report says, "there is no question of 'hesitating' to seek legal advice, because the idea, apparently, never occurs to them at all".

The Royal Commission on Civil Liability and Compensation for Personal Injury in 1978 showed that only about 6.5 per cent of all people suffering accidental injury obtained any compensation through the legal system. A more recent survey by the Oxford studies centre has shown that of all seriously injured victims, only 12 per cent obtained damages.

The chief stumbling blocks, according to the Manchester survey, are lack of knowledge about legal rights, fear of legal costs, uncertainty about locating a solicitor and apprehension about making the initial approach.

Miss Hazel Genu, author of the report, says that in the aftermath of an injury the responsibility for a damages claim rests squarely with the injured individual, who is unlikely to have had experi-

ence of personal injury litigation and whose primary concern is with recovery. "Unless he has the backing of a trade union, the prospect of embarking on a claim for damages at a time when resources are normally strained, might seem daunting, if considered at all".

The scheme involved the distribution of leaflets and posters to hospitals, surgeries, advice bureaux, and elsewhere advising on damages claims and offering one free interview with a solicitor.

Of those surveyed, 33 per cent had their accidents at home, at leisure in the street or in shops and 34 per cent at work. Twenty-seven per cent had been involved in road accidents either as drivers, passengers or pedestrians.

Most suffered the effects for more than two months; 9 per cent had suffered some serious permanent disability and another 17 per cent were still suffering from serious residual effects of injuries from which they might not recover. Of all 353

CLOSING DOWN SALE

On our huge stock of Persian and Oriental carpets, rugs, of all sizes, colours and designs. 3,000 pieces to choose from

OFFERING

up to 50% REDUCTION TO CLEAR

SALE STARTS 8TH MAY 1982

Open Monday to Saturday 10 am to 6.30 pm

also open Sunday 9th May 10 am to 6.00 pm.

ORIENTAL CARPET GALLERIES

13 NEW BOND STREET, LONDON, W1.

(Opposite ASPREYS)

Tel: 01-493 9948, 01-493 2373

provides the
sh polls

television TV

more on social
reports say

feeding into

the victim

Ulster Bill could face Commons filibuster

By Anthony Devins, Political Correspondent

Senior ministers seemed to accept the possibility last night that the Government's Northern Ireland Bill might be filibustered into the ground by hardline Commons opponents over the coming months.

Mr Enoch Powell, the Official Ulster Unionist MP for (Down South, told Mr John Biffen, the Leader of the Commons, yesterday that the legislation, which has its second reading in the Commons on Monday, was regarded by almost every section in Northern Ireland as an affront.

He suggested that at a time of crisis over the Falklands the Government should withhold the Bill; and he was supported in that by two Conservative MPs, Sir John Biggs-Davison, John Forster, and Mr John Farr, Harborough.

Normally the expression of such hostility to the Bill, which proposes the creation of a 78-member Northern Ireland Assembly with an eventual devolution of power from Westminster, would prove no problem to a Government with a substantial majority of the House.

But it was disclosed last night that when the Bill goes into its committee stage, on the floor of the full House, ministers might draw back from the imposition of a guillotine to curtail debate.

It was said last night that the Government would be

surprised if more than 20 Conservative backbenchers voted against the Bill on Monday's second reading vote. The official Labour Opposition will abstain.

But when the Bill goes into committee an alliance of Ulster Unionist and Conservative opponents can be expected to mount a filibuster to impede progress of the legislation.

One government source commented last night that there was no question of voting killing the Bill; but rather the strength of opponents' lungs. The point was made that there was no precedent for imposing a guillotine on a measure of the Bill's character in post-war years, a fact which was volunteered with significant alacrity.

The doubt over the Government's commitment to its own legislation was countered last night by statements that ministers did indeed want to see the Bill reach the Statute Book.

Nevertheless it was also stated that as with the reform of the Lords, the point could come, if opposition in the Commons was concerted and apparently inexhaustible, when it was no longer "worth the candle".

The difficulty for ministers is that Mr Powell, Mr Biggs-Davison, Mr Farr and other likely opponents have in the past proved their stamina in parliamentary debate.

If Labour MPs, acting independently of the Opposition Front Bench, then take their cue from the hostility of Ulster's minority Social Democratic and Labour Party and the prime minister in Dublin, the Government's questionable determination to persevere with the legislation could well be wiped out.

Police hunt post office raiders

Police in Co Down were hunting three men yesterday who were said to have left an elderly woman dead. She was thought to have been stabbed (Craig Seton writes from Belfast).

Miss Maureen McCann, aged 64, the sister of Mr Hubert McCann, the postmaster at Killyninch, died after a struggle with at least one of the raiders. The police said there was no thought to be a terrorist connexion.

A soldier and a policeman were in hospital yesterday after they were both injured in separate bomb incidents. The soldier was seriously wounded and a bomb attached to the security gates at Durham Street, close to Belfast city centre, exploded. The policeman received leg injuries when a booby-trapped bomb attached to his garage doors exploded.

CS gas used to end house siege

The police in Nottingham yesterday sprayed CS riot gas into the home of a man they said was mentally ill to end a seven-hour siege (Our Nottingham Correspondent writes).

It was the first time the gas, which was used during last summer's fighting between police and youths in Toxteth, Liverpool, had been used in Nottingham.

The man, aged 35, had barricaded himself in the loft of his home in Hendon Road, St Ann's. He refused to leave, the police said, and threw tiles through a hole in the roof. When the man was taken to a psychiatric hospital, where he was detained last night.

The spokesman said the man had armed himself with an axe. "We feared he may hurt himself. It was the only way to end the siege. In view of his condition it is unlikely that any charges will be preferred."

Plea to Lords on Extradition

The United States Government was given leave yesterday to appeal to the Lords against a ruling by the Queen's Bench Divisional Court last month that Gall Jennings, aged 21, of Greenway Close, Highfield, Tyngington, Hampshire, should not be extradited to face charges in Los Angeles arising out of a road accident in 1978 in which a cyclist aged 13 died. The Divisional Court ruled that the man was not sufficiently grave to warrant extradition.

Action settled

A civil action against the Chief Constable of Merseyside and two police constables alleging wrongful arrest and assault on Mr Francis Anthony Allen, aged 39, of Lincoln Road, Huyton, ended abruptly yesterday after Mr John Roberts, for the defendants, said the matter had been settled.

Demotion appeal

Police Constable Michael Hayden, aged 35, from Wirlington, near Hitchen, Hertfordshire, who was demoted from the rank of sergeant after refusing to tackle a man believed to be armed in October 1980 is to appeal against the decision at a Home Office tribunal.

Buses stop

Crossville bus services on north Merseyside were halted yesterday when more than 100 drivers and engineers walked out from the Edge Lane depot in Liverpool in a dispute over working practices.

Nalco action

The emergency committee of the National and Local Government Officers Association decided yesterday to take industrial action from Monday in support of a pay claim.

Court escape

Six men on remand escaped from Manchester city magistrates court yesterday. They were to appear on charges of theft and burglary.

Jailed for life

Daniel Horvath, aged 50, a builder, of Beech Avenue, Peterborough, Cambridgeshire, was jailed for life yesterday at Northampton Crown Court for murdering Mr Francis Carberry.

Police check reports of dustcart ambush

By David Hewson

The police are treating seriously two reports that private contractors in the London Borough of Wandsworth were ambushed while collecting rubbish during a three-week dustmen's strike.

Mr Jan Leer, a director of Pritchard Industrial Services, the company responsible for the collection, says that on the latest occasion he was attacked by a gang of seven men, three of them wearing Wandsworth Borough Council donkey jackets.

The National Union of Public Employees dismisses Mr Leer's claims as crude propaganda and promises to prolong a dispute which is growing into the most serious conflict yet as a result of changing local authority refuse collection to private firms.

At the heart of the dispute is the character of Pritchard Industrial Services (PIS), part of a large and successful international group now intent on winning more lucrative local authority contracts.

PIS indirectly started the dispute in February when its winning of the contract for Wandsworth's street cleaning was marked by a visit to the borough by Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for the Environment. Demonstrators threw eggs and biscuits at Mr Heseltine, but PIS gave him a letter offering to take over the council's rubbish disposal services for well over an annual cost of £2.1m compared with £2.9m at the moment.

When the Conservative-controlled council announced that it would tender for private rubbish collecting as a result of the PIS letter, the 200 dustmen decided to strike, and received support from 70 telephonists, and administration staff.

PIS is one of the 21 firms intending to tender and, according to Mr Ian Scott, a Nupac area official, is seeking publicity to win the contract.

Mr Scott denies that the union has attempted any confrontation with the private collectors on the streets.

The two incidents reported to the police are said to have taken place in public roads, and PIS also says that the Oxford Road depot in Putney has been entered and 24 tyres on four cleansing vehicles slashed causing damage costing more than £2,000.

Street cleaners working for Pritchards can earn up to £130 a week, but the union claims that when pension, holiday and penalty clauses are taken into consideration they are worse off than their directly employed predecessors.

On Monday, the company's operations will be the focus of a union rally which is likely to stall refuse collections in neighbouring boroughs, and the local authority unions say they will support the Wandsworth strike indefinitely.

Scotland Yard said last night that investigations into the incidents were continuing but there was no present prospect of charges.

Postwar art sale sets 14 price records

By Geraldine Norman, Sale Room Correspondent

Christie's set 14 auction price records for postwar artists in their sale of contemporary art in New York on Wednesday night.

The sale was exceptionally successful (18 per cent unsold) for a field notoriously difficult to handle at auction. Most works have been bought recently from dealers at high prices, a public auction can seldom deliver a profit or even match purchase prices.

Christie's explained the success of the sale by pointing to the very high quality of the works offered. It was the strongest offering in New York for many years, a spokesman said.

A large (84in by 143in) black painting by Stella, dating from 1958 and titled "Reichstag", brought the top price at \$462,000 (unpublished estimate \$400,000 to \$500,000) or £255,350.

It is in black enamel on canvas with a pattern of linear outlines. Stella painted 23 black paintings over a 16-month period, most of which are now in Museums. This was the second.

A painting by Jackson Pollock entitled "Night Dancer (Green)" and dating from 1944, nearly doubled pre-sale expectations at \$225,000 or £121,547 for Franz Kline's "Horizontal Rust" of 1960 and \$115,500 (estimate \$50,000 to \$70,000) or £63,812 for Milton Avery's "Black Tree" of 1945.

In London yesterday a sale of antiques at Christie's was 23 per cent unsold.

Chief constable wins bank freeze appeal

The police were entitled to a court injunction freezing the bank account of a man facing forgery and deception charges, the Court of Appeal ruled yesterday.

By a two to one decision the court allowed an appeal by Mr Barry Paine, the chief constable of Kent, against the refusal of a High Court judge to continue the injunction.

Lord Denning, Master of the Rolls, held that the High Court had power to grant the police an injunction preventing and alleged thief drawing on his bank account so that in due course ill-gotten money could be restored to the true owner.

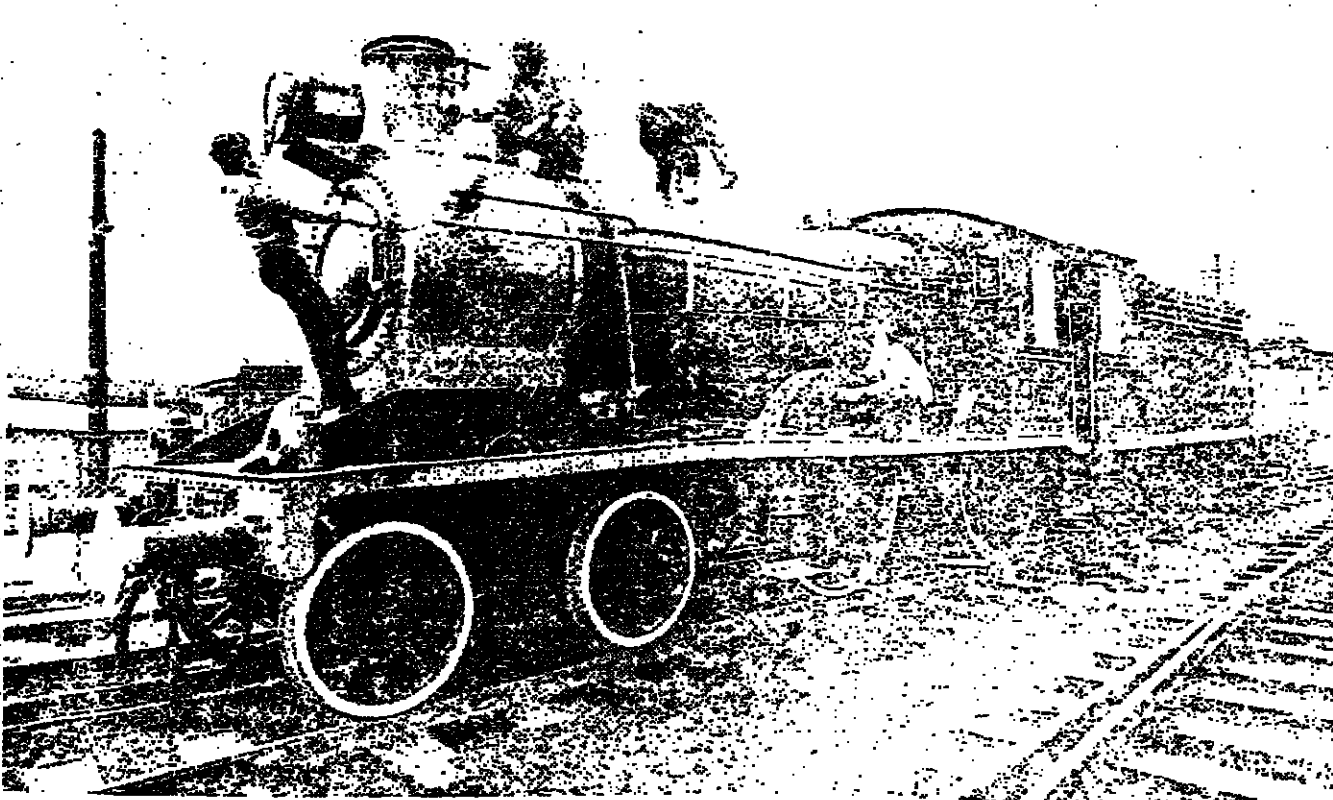
"It would be a mockery of disposing of the goods or their proceeds pending his trial", Lord Denning said.

"The court must have power to grant an injunction to stop him doing so. As long as it could be traced, it could be frozen."

The accused man could apply to the court to release sums needed for his defence or other "proper payments", he added.

Lord Justice Donaldson said the chief constable should assert his right to detain the money by using a writ claiming a declaration to that effect. The freezing injunction would then be ancillary to that.

Disagreeing, Lord Justice Slade said the police themselves had no power under common law to detain intangible assets, even if they had reasonable grounds for suspecting they were traceable back to property obtained from another in breach of the law. The chief constable had established no legal or equitable right to the bank account to give him sufficient legal standing to seek an injunction.



A 1911 steam locomotive of the Pakistan Railways was the centre of attention among rail enthusiasts in Manchester yesterday after a month-long voyage from Karachi. The 440 locomotive is a gift from the Pakistan Government to the city's North-western Museum of Science and Industry. The engine was built at the Vulcan factory, near Manchester.

Judge asks for airport documents

Lord Cuckfield, Minister of State at the Treasury, was ordered by a High Court judge in London yesterday to hand over government documents related to British airport landing charges.

"Documents as close as this to the Government have never before been ordered to be produced", Mr Justice Bingham said. The ministerial papers, which related to government policy decisions, were needed in the public interest, he said.

In a preliminary hearing the judge granted an application by Air Canada and Pan Am that the papers be handed over for his inspection before a High Court action in October when airlines will challenge increased landing charges at Heathrow. A stay of the order was granted pending an appeal.

Giving judgment in open court after a hearing in private, the judge said the airlines were alleging that the Secretary of State for Trade and the British Airport Authority had acted beyond their powers in raising airport fees more than two years ago.

Counsel for the Secretary of State had claimed that the papers should be withheld in the public interest as they contained details of formulation of government policy.

But, the judge said, the documents were necessary for the due administration of justice. "The concern of the court must surely be that its final decision should be made on a sure foundation of fact."

It was clear that the papers contained high level government information and related to the ending of the Government's planned Youth Training Scheme, Mr Norman Tebbit, Secretary of State for Employment, said yesterday.

Confirming earlier speculation that the Government was intending to process the ending of the supplementary benefit for 16-year-olds Mr Tebbit said that when the new Youth Training Scheme — on which young people are expected to receive £25 a week — is in earnest in September 1983 some might not wish to take jobs, further education or training.

He added at a meeting of the West of England Engineering Employers' Association in Bristol: "That is their decision to make but it is not the duty of Government to provide with taxpayers' cash an incentive for them to opt out of working life."

Employers required to pay their workers statutory minimum wages will now be

Council fox hunt ban in South Glamorgan

From Hugh Clayton, Environment Correspondent, Cardiff

South Glamorgan County Council yesterday voted to ban fox hunting on its farms after a long and boisterous debate. Cheerful insults were exchanged across the crowded council chamber as Conservative members fought rearguard actions against acceptance of a proposal from the agriculture committee.

The committee advised the council "to take all steps available to it as landlords" to prevent fox hunting across its 70 farms. The Glamorgan Hunt's country includes about 400 acres of the 3,000 acres covered by the farms. Mr Howard Gough, chairman of the agriculture committee, said that would soon attempt to introduce a similar measure against hare hunts.

Lord Brooks of Tremorfa, a former Labour chairman of the council, said that there was no need for a whip on his group at yesterday's meeting because all of its members condemned hunting. An attempt to disallow the committee's advice was defeated by 43 votes to 33.

Mr Steve James, a Labour councillor, said: "We as landlords feel that foxhunt-

ing is a cruel, barbaric and unnecessary so-called sport. We are going to do everything we can to outlaw such a stupid and ignorant activity."

Mr William Bain, a Conservative councillor, was annoyed by Labour claims that the agriculture committee had been given legal advice that a ban could be imposed on tenants. "The tenants are trying to farm a well by keeping out the vermin, and the fox is vermin — like the bloody lawyers", he said.

Several Conservatives said that an important issue was the attempt by Labour councillors to interfere with tenants' rights to allow legal activity on the land they rented.

Mr Gough said that he might have favoured consultation with tenants after yesterday's meeting if the ban had not passed through his committee with a recommendation that tenants be told of it.

He added that there was "total opposition" to hunting in the Labour group. "I do not think it would make any difference if there had been consultation."

Tebbit gives warning on ending benefit

By Donald Macintyre, Labour Correspondent

Supplementary benefit could not be used as a "mattress" to support young people who preferred to be out of the Government's planned Youth Training Scheme, Mr Norman Tebbit, Secretary of State for Employment, said yesterday.

Confirming earlier speculation that the Government was intending to process the ending of the supplementary benefit for 16-year-olds Mr Tebbit said that when the new Youth Training Scheme — on which young people are expected to receive £25 a week — is in earnest in September 1983 some might not wish to take jobs, further education or training.

He added at a meeting of the West of England Engineering Employers' Association in Bristol: "That is their decision to make but it is not the duty of Government to provide with taxpayers' cash an incentive for them to opt out of working life."

Employers required to pay their workers statutory minimum wages will now be

subject to checks less than once every 10 years, according to the union representing wages inspectors.

The Society of Civil and Public Servants is increasing the pressure on ministers to restore cuts in the wages inspectorate amid TUC fears that the Government may make moves to disband the wages councils which fix statutory minimum rates for 2,750,000.

The society has complained in a letter to MPs that the cut in inspectors from 177 to 119 in direct contrast to an increase from 4,415 to 5,595 in the number of officials investigating social security abuse.

In the letter Mr Chris Easterling, assistant secretary of the society, says that recent Low Pay Unit claims that as much as £28m in annual illegal underpayment is not being recovered "may not be unreasonable."

He adds: Despite the fact that fraud on this scale is an obvious scandal the Government refuse to do anything about the law enforcement agency concerned, namely the wages inspectorate."

Wilcox wins £14,000 libel damages against 'Eye'

Mr Desmond Wilcox, the television producer, won libel damages of £14,000 in the High Court yesterday from Private Eye, the satirical magazine, which had accused him of misusing his position at the BBC to "line his own pockets".

Mr Justice Jupp said Private Eye had waged a "campaign of denigration" against Mr Wilcox, who is married to Esther Rantzen, co-writer of the satirical BBC television series *That's Life*.

"The damages must compensate for the anxiety and hurt he felt, the reputational damage he encountered in the BBC and the effect on his career prospects," the judge said.

He said four articles, one in 1975, two in 1980 and one in January this year, had libelled Mr Wilcox, a further four articles in 1975 were not defamatory on their own "but they must have reminded some readers of the original article."

The libellous articles wrongly accused Mr Wilcox of misusing his position as head of BBC General Features "putting himself forward as the writer of a book based on the BBC Explorers series, produced by his department."

The judge said although Mr Wilcox made about £20,000 he had been persuaded reluctantly to undertake



Mr Wilcox: "I am very satisfied."

the job and had not abused his position.

But the judge said accusations that Mr Wilcox was guilty of plagiarism were justified. In 1980 the BBC and Mr Wilcox were sued for breach of copyright over the use of scriptwriters' work for the *Explorers* series in the book.

The judge said he was awarding a "considerably smaller" sum of damages than he might otherwise have done because references to plagiarism and breach of copyright concerning the *Explorers* book were justified.

Mr Wilcox said after the three-week hearing: "I am very satisfied."

Attempt to imprison magistrate fails

An attempt by Mr Casimir Simeon, a student, to jail Mr Eric Crowther, the West London Stipendiary Magistrate, for alleged contempt of court, was the height of absurdity, Lord Justice Ackner said in the Queen's Bench Divisional Court yesterday.

In February the court ruled in a test case that courts had no legal authority to hear any more prosecutions brought under the controversial "sus" law. The offence of being a "suspected person loitering with intent" was abolished.

Last November, Mr Crowther rejected a submission by Mr Simeon, of Philip Lane, Tottenham, north London, that he had no jurisdiction to hear a charge brought against Mr Simeon under the "sus" law.

Yesterday Mr Simeon represented by Lord Gifford, QC, sought to commit Mr Crowther for his failure on February 25 to comply with the Divisional Court ruling.

Lord Justice Ackner, sitting with Mr Justice Woolf, said the case raised matters of public importance affecting a number of outstanding cases and should be decided ultimately by the House of Lords. From a commonsense point of view the present application was wholly devoid of any merit and would be dismissed.

Science report

Meteorite yields 'life-like' acids

By the Staff of "Nature"

Detailed analysis of a meteorite from southern Australia has shown it to contain amino acids with the same "left-handed" structure as those found in terrestrial life. While the left-handed amino acids were almost certainly not produced by extraterrestrial life, they may have been formed by the same process which took place prior to the origin of life on earth.

Amino acids are the building blocks for the proteins found in all biological systems. Although two molecular structures (called stereoisomers) are possible for each kind of amino acid, with one being the mirror image of the other, living organisms contain the left-handed form. In the absence of life, as in space, one would expect amino acids to be produced and exist in equal quantities of the two structural forms. Knowing whether amino acids found in meteorites are present in one form only or as a mixture of the two forms is therefore of great relevance to the question of how these molecules were formed in space.

Meteorites have been found to contain traces of amino acids but always with equal concentrations of the two forms, indicating that they were formed by an essentially random process without selective production of the left-handed form as characterizes terrestrial life. However, the new research seems to be at odds with those earlier results.

Dr Michael Engel and Dr Bartholomew Nagy, of the University of Arizona, made a careful analysis of a single meteorite, using only the inner part of the stone and taking thorough precautions against contamination by terrestrial material. Five different amino acids were present largely in the left-handed form, but the amino acids found in highest concentrations in the meteorite are rare on earth and the commonest terrestrial amino acids were absent or present only in minute amounts. These particular amino acids which are present in human perspiration and are therefore characteristic of terrestrial contamination were also virtually absent, supporting other evidence that there had not been contamination during handling of the samples in the laboratory.

After corroborating their results by using other research workers to check their findings, Engel and Nagy come to the conclusion that the amino acids they found are genuine and not likely to be due to contamination. They suggest that in order to account for their observations there must exist some unknown process which selectively synthesizes the left-handed form of the amino acids from which the body from which the meteorite was formed. Certainly they will now have to be considered as thought as to the mechanisms responsible for these unusual findings but, few, if any, scientists will find it surprising to invoke the presence of extraterrestrial life.

Nature, (vol 296, p 837, April 29, 1982).

© Nature-Times News Service, 1982.

Rise in child deaths

There were 71 deaths from accidents in British farms last year, the lowest figure ever recorded, the Health and Safety Executive disclosed yesterday.

But, while welcoming the long-term downward trend, Mr Jim Whitaker, the Government's chief agricultural inspector, said that there was no room for complacency.

The number of child fatalities increased; of the 13 children who died, three were under four and another six under nine. Young children should be kept in safe play areas away from farm hazards, Mr Whitaker emphasized. Deaths from overturning tractors increased from seven in 1980 to 12 last year.

Women's union plan

The Women's Farming Union said yesterday that it hoped to extend its retail surveillance scheme to all fresh fruit and vegetables in a campaign to improve quality.

Mrs Teresa Wickham, the union's chairman, said that, unlike the National Farmers' Union and the Consumers' Association, it represented the interests of both producers and consumers.

If you believe practical skills can defeat world poverty, you don't have to go overseas to

help through VSO.

Voluntary Service Overseas people have been helping The Third World help itself through the sharing of practical skills.

But the 500 volunteer agriculturalists, teachers, craftsmen and professionals who go each year, to live and work with Third World communities, depend on the support of many other VSO people working actively in this country.

Will you please help VSO as a member?

It will mean a small financial commitment and as much or as little time, skill and energy as you can spare.

As a member you'll pay an annual subscription of £5 (though many give more). You'll receive the VSO members' journal. Our members will find out on VSO affairs. Whether you later decide to join a local VSO group, help in fund-raising, contribute some special skill or even stand for election to the VSO Council — is completely up to you.

Financial note: Every £1 we can raise to sponsor volunteers attracts British Government support of a further £9. And Third World communities themselves, contribute as much again. But without your £1 VSO cannot begin to unlock these valuable additional funds.

Find out more about VSO membership by posting coupon and s.a.e. to VSO, 9 Belfrage Square, London, SW1X 8PW.

Please send me more details of VSO membership and of the tax benefits to VSO through a covenanted membership.

I enclose a stamped addressed envelope

Name _____

Address _____

VSO is a registered charity No 1316722 T.M.S.

FALKLANDS CRISIS / 1

Gaps in air cover gave Sheffield only a few seconds

Criticism by Mr John Lehman, United States Navy Secretary, of the lack of air cover over the British task force was causing some wry smiles yesterday among Fleet Air Arm, which lost its battle to retain bigfig-wing carriers in the Royal Navy 16 years ago.

With the defence in depth provided by one of the huge American nuclear-powered carriers, like the Eisenhower or Nimitz, the Argentine Super Etendard and its Exocet missile would have got within range of the destroyer HMS Sheffield.

Airborne Early Warning (AEW) aircraft from the carrier would have detected the Etendard's advance, electronic warfare planes would have jammed its radar and F4 Tomcats with their Phoenix missiles would have shot it down.

Rear Admiral John Woodward's task force in the South Atlantic has still about

19 Sea Harrier aircraft whose Sidewinder missiles have already demonstrated their ability to deal with encroaching aircraft if they are given enough time to scramble — evidence suggests that at least one of the carriers was near enough for the Harriers with their 250-mile radius of action to have been effective.

What the task force lacked, however, was AEW aircraft — like the old propeller-driven Gannet which used to fly from the fixed wing carriers like Ark Royal and Eagle and which was patrolling ahead of the task force.

Nor would there be space on the Hermes and certainly not on Invincible to operate AEW alternatives like the Grumman Hawkeye which is in service still with the US fleet.

The advantages of AEW

were first appreciated in the Second World War when air forces working for the first time with radar began to realize how the earth's curvature could limit its effectiveness.

Its importance in an age of jet aircraft and super-sonic missiles was illustrated by the account given by Captain Sam Salt of the Sheffield who said later that his crew had had only a few seconds' warning before the missile struck.

Fear that the Soviet Union in wartime would attack Britain — and Western Europe — by flying in waves of low-altitude bombers, ducking below ground-based radar sets, has made land-based AEW a top priority for Nato. After much argument over who would pay how much, Nato countries finally agreed to finance a force of 18 Boeing AWACS aircraft which, based at Geilenkirchen, West Germany, will be able to cruise at around

30,000 and peer up to 300 miles over the horizon.

Britain, fed up by waiting for its Nato partners to make up their minds, went ahead on its own and commissioned 11 new British Aerospace Nimrod AEW aircraft — a variant of the successful Nimrod maritime reconnaissance planes — which will do a similar job over the North Sea integrating with the other AWACS force to the South. (A memorandum of understanding formalizing the integration of the two forces was by coincidence signed in Brussels the day after the Sheffield was hit.)

This is cold comfort for Admiral Woodward. The Nimrod AEW machines do not enter service until next year — those Nimrods now operating from Ascension Island are said to be only maritime reconnaissance machines, optimised for surveying the surface of the sea

and seeking submarines beneath it.

Even when they do come into service the Nimrod AEW planes would find it hard to operate above the task force. Although their performance characteristics have not been published they are thought to be similar to those of the AWACS which can remain in hours on patrol 1,000 miles from base. But Ascension Island is 3,500 miles away, which would seem to make continuous land-based AEW impracticable.

Without any big carriers, shipborne AEW or land-based AEW aircraft to extend his antennae what else can Admiral Woodward do? Some industrial sources yesterday were complaining that if the Government had not given the radar contract for the new lightweight Seawolf to Marconi, the Navy would have been able to use the

Dutch Signal radar (which is ready for use) and installed the anti-missile missile-skimming missiles — much earlier than is now likely. Certainly there will be pressure to speed up and extend the Sea Wolf programme.

But again this is not likely to comfort the task force as it weighs up the options following the Sheffield disaster. The most likely conclusion they will come to is that whatever happens to the diplomatic process, they should avoid exposing their ships unnecessarily to Argentine aircraft and missile-firing vessels until the container ship Atlantic Conveyor arrives with 20 more Harriers. These will not provide a complete answer to the problem of how to win air supremacy but they might contribute towards it.

Henry Stanhope

Nott insists EEC and Nato still behind UK

From Ian Murray, Brussels, May 6

Nato and the EEC remain solidly behind Britain in its efforts to force Argentina to withdraw its troops from the Falkland Islands, according to Mr John Nott, the British Minister of Defence.

In a tough, uncompromising statement issued after a session with the Nato defence minister here, Mr Nott promised that Britain's efforts to find a peaceful solution would not falter but that a precondition was Argentine withdrawal in accordance with the United Nations Security Council Resolution 502.

"If we have a ceasefire without Argentine withdrawal," he said, "democracy will have surrendered to aggression and the aggressor will be in possession of his spoils."

The was no hint in what Mr Nott had to say of any slaking of support for Britain. He was "greatly heartened" by a statement issued in the morning by the Nato Eurogroup (the 12 European members of the alliance) which condemned Argentina's armed invasion and failure to comply with the Security Council resolution; noted the importance of maintaining the principle that aggression or occupation of territory should not be allowed to succeed and urged the need to seek a negotiated settlement.

In answer to questions, he later said he felt confident that there would be a renewal of sanctions against Argentina by the EEC if they were needed. The sanctions came up for renewal on May 17 and Mr Nott said he hoped that a solution would be possible before then.

He would not be drawn into any discussion on the long term solution beyond saying it was recognized in London that there might have to be a transitional arrangement after the Argentine withdrawal.

The economic sanctions together with the naval pressure, he said, "provided the only hope of bringing about a peaceful and long term solution which preserves the important principles for which the Western alliance stands."

Questioned later on this, he said: "My own belief is that there will not be a solution to this crisis if Britain is not prepared to keep up pressure to pursue its military presence. We are dealing with a military junta and so far — I emphasize so far — there has been no evidence that they understand anything but strength."



Nott: uncompromising

Diplomatic flurry

Allies' pessimism worries Whitehall

By David Cross and Denis Taylor

The British Government has responded to the growing concern among its American and European allies about the recent clashes around the Falklands by assuring them that a peaceful settlement is still its main priority.

While officially claiming that they remain unperturbed by pessimistic voices from European capitals, particularly Bonn, after the sinking of the Argentine cruiser, Whitehall officials must have been deeply concerned by the apparent weakening of support for Britain's case.

But they were greatly heartened yesterday by the strong support from Britain's European partners in Nato. A communiqué issued by European defence ministers emphasized "the importance of maintaining the principle that aggression or occupation of territory by force should not be allowed to succeed."

One Whitehall official argued that all West European countries, including Britain, were bound to have problems with public opinion once hostilities had broken out. But he said, this was insufficient reason for the British Government to be deflected from its resolve to ensure that an aggressor did not keep his spoils.

Diplomatic activity to try to resolve the conflict without more loss of life was speeded up yesterday in various capitals of the Americas. In Lima, the Peruvians were urged by Britain to step up their lobbying in Buenos Aires. The British were asking the Peruvians to use their good offices to persuade Argentina to accept a renewed set of proposals which had the full backing of the United States.

The latest suggestions, which were regarded as important in London, were said to cover three essential points — the mechanics of an Argentine withdrawal from the Falklands; the establishment of an interim administration with some international participation; and negotiations for a long-term solution to the dispute without prejudging the question of sovereignty.

The proposals originated with President Belaunde Terry of Peru and were subsequently refined by Mr Alexander Haig, the American secretary of state. Mr Francis Pym, the British Foreign Secretary, has also contributed ideas to the package, which is said to be much simpler than that originally floated by Mr Haig during his first peace mission.

The United States and Britain have felt the need to use the good offices of the Peruvians since Washington came down firmly on the side of Britain last week. It was still not clear yesterday how effective their intervention might be in Buenos Aires.

The latest flurry of diplomatic activity was described in Whitehall yesterday as crucial.

Less support, poll shows

By Lucy Hodges

Support for the Government's handling of the Falklands crisis has dropped this week, according to a MORI poll conducted for The Economist and released yesterday.

Only 71 per cent of the sample now say they are satisfied with Mrs Margaret Thatcher and her colleagues' handling of the crisis, compared with 76 per cent last week. Twenty five per cent are now dissatisfied compared with 20 per cent last week.

News of the destruction of the destroyer Sheffield came while the poll was being

UN initiative

Major obstacles still unresolved

From Zofia Fysatowsky, New York, May 6

The positive response from both Britain and Argentina to the framework for peace in the Falkland Islands put forward by Señor Pérez de Cuellar, the United Nations Secretary-General, acknowledged his role in a possible settlement, but does not bring prospects closer for an immediate solution to the crisis.

In their acceptance of the Secretary-General's "good offices" the Government of Britain and Argentina today failed to resolve major differences over the crucial issues of ceasefire, withdrawal and sovereignty, making it clear that Señor Pérez de Cuellar will have to surmount major obstacles if he is to succeed in his peace efforts.

British sources, however, do say that Argentina only has to say it is ready to withdraw and abandon its insistence that sovereignty be predetermined for the Secretary-General's initiative to succeed.

It would then be possible to fill in the framework that would spell out the modalities of withdrawal, the terms of an interim administration and the role for long term United Nations involvement in negotiations over sovereignty.

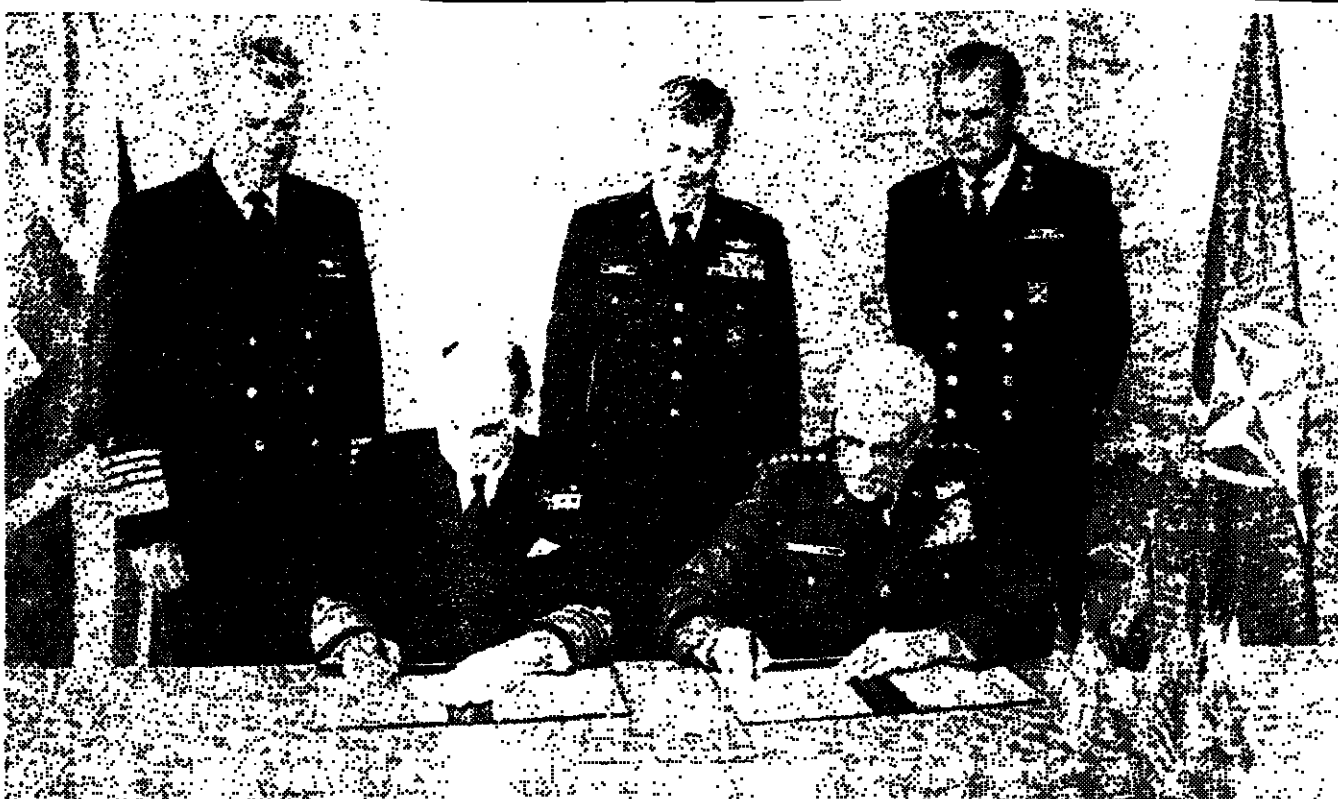
Meanwhile Britain has delivered its formal response to Señor Pérez de Cuellar and a spokesman said that the absence of armed exchanges in the previous 24 hours was an encouraging sign for the diplomatic efforts now underway.

Although Argentina's reaction yesterday had raised hopes of a breakthrough. It was clear that the Argentine Government in its reply was even less specific than Britain. Before handing over the response from the British Government, Sir Anthony Parsons, the British delegate, told reporters, the reply was substantial and constructive. "It addresses all the Secretary-General's ideas in substance," he said.

Argentina is understood to have given a brief response, accepting in principle the Secretary-General's role. But deciding against commenting specifically on the various ideas.

With the acceptance of both sides, the Security Council has gone into private consultations to pick up where they left off yesterday. Ireland, which had requested a meeting, now appears to have backedtracked and sources say it realizes a call for a ceasefire would only play into the hands of Argentina.

This is because any initiative which springs from the Western hemisphere involving OAS powers, be they Peru or the United States, is more likely to produce quick



Admiral of the Fleet Sir Terence Lewin (left) Chief of the Defence Staff and General Bernard Rogers, Nato's European commander, sign the memorandum of understanding that integrates 11 Nimrod aircraft into Nato's early warning forces. Looking on (left to right) are United States Admiral Harry Train, Supreme Allied Commander, Europe; USAF Major-General Leighton Palmerton, NAEW Commander, and Netherlands Vice Admiral J. H. Scheuer, representing the Commander-in-Chief, Channel.

MoD gives reasons for hold-ups

By Stewart Tendler

The report of the Board of Inquiry set up on South Georgia to look into the circumstances of the death of an Argentine after the capture of the island is on its way back to Britain, the Ministry of Defence said yesterday.

A spokesman said no comment could be made about the inquiry until the papers reached Whitehall. The dead man, believed to be a sailor, was buried in Grytviken cemetery. Also on their way back to Britain are pictures of the recent actions at sea and the first attack on Port Stanley airfield.

The Ministry of Defence has been criticized for allowing the Argentines to get widespread newspaper and television coverage of their own pictures which accompanied claims that the runway at Port Stanley airfield had not been damaged.

Yesterday the ministry said that no pictures had arrived from either South Georgia, retaken almost two weeks ago, or the main task force. Pictures taken by official photographers and the Press Association have to be sent to Ascension Island 4,000 miles from the Falklands and then flown back to Britain.

At the moment ships were engaged in operational tasks, the ministry said. "Operational pictures had arrived in London, but these were used for intelligence purposes and were not normally released. Newspapers have also found that reports from their correspondents are being delayed by defence officials."

Three essential elements Peru's solution called for 72-hour truce

From Nicholas Ashford, Washington, May 6

The central feature of the Peruvian peace initiative for resolving the Falklands crisis — which at present appears to be the front-runner of various diplomatic solutions — is a call for an immediate 72-hour truce, according to Señor Fernando Schwalb, the Peruvian Ambassador in Washington and the country's first Vice-President.

A truce would be followed by a withdrawal of Argentine and British forces from the area after which negotiations would be held on the ultimate status of the islands. The negotiations would probably be held under United Nations auspices.

The main priority is to arrange a ceasefire," Señor Schwalb told The Times in an interview. "Once there is peace one can start to talk about the substance of the problem."

After initial disinterest, the British are now taking considerable interest in the proposals which President Belaunde Terry first submitted last weekend. The British say that the Peruvian plan, which is more general and contains fewer details than the proposals put forward by Mr Alexander Haig, the Secretary of State, includes the three elements which Britain regards as essential for a peaceful settlement.

These are: A withdrawal of forces; an interim administration with international participation; and negotiations to take place without prejudging the sovereignty issue.

Intercept Argentine jets. Figures buffeted by an icy wind and wearing combat clothing and Balacava helmets struggle to refuel and tend to the valuable machines which form such a vital part of the task force's protective screen.

Across on the Hermes, which flies the flag of Rear-Admiral John Woodward, the current situation must seem as tricky as some of the mathematical problems he solves for a hobby. The attack on the Sheffield has demonstrated the capabilities of the Argentine Air Force and served as a warning to Royal Navy warships which venture too close to the islands.

While control of the sea seems feasible, despite the Argentine submarines possibly to be in the area, dominating the skies against a numerically superior enemy could prove one of the hardest problems of the war.

Tory MPs say hit air bases

By George Clark

More than 20 Conservative backbenchers, including several senior members of the party, tabled a Commons motion yesterday calling for "whatever measures should prove necessary" to eliminate the capacity of the Argentine forces to inflict unacceptable losses on the British fleet, the obvious implication is that air bases on the Argentine mainland should be bombed to remove the threat of missile or bomb attacks from the air.

The motion was tabled by Mr Ian Lloyd, chairman of the Select Committee on Energy and MP for Havant and Waterlooville, near Portsmouth. Its sponsors include Sir Anthony Stroud, chairman of the Select Committee on Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs; Sir William Clark (Croydon, South), chairman of the backbenchers' finance committee; Sir Patrick Wall (Haltwhistle) a former officer or the party's defence committee, and Sir Frederic Bennett (Torbay).

The motion commends the efforts of the Government to persuade the international community that it cannot endure if the unilateral use of force to achieve national objectives is tolerated. It then points out that "some elements in that community" have never accepted that the use of force to achieve national objectives is tolerated. It then points out that "some elements in that community" have never accepted that the use of force to achieve national objectives is tolerated.

It goes on: "This House... concludes that the capture of the Falklands now justifies whatever measures should be taken to prove necessary to eliminate the capacity of Argentine forces to inflict unacceptable losses on the British fleet and notes that [the Government's] objectives have not changed their character or justification since it obtained the virtually unanimous support of Parliament for its Falklands Islands policy."

The call for necessary measures comes immediately after a reference to an attack on HMS Sheffield which was hit by a French-built Exocet missile believed to have been fired from a Super-Standard aircraft operating from a land base.

The list of signatories includes Mr George Gardner (Reigate), Mr James Hill (Southampton, Test), Mr John Stokes (Bournemouth, Test), Mr Peter Lloyd (Farnham), Mr Trevor Skeet (Bedford), Mr Tony Marlow (Northampton, West), Mr John Carlisle (Luton, West), Mr Neil Thorne (Redbridge, Eford, South), Mr Ivor Stanbrook (Bromley, Epsom), Mr Percy Gieve (Solihull), Mr David Bewan (Yardley), Mr Mark Wolfson (Sevenoaks), Mr Eldon Griffiths (Bury St Edmunds), Mr Geoffrey Danks (Huddersfield, West), Mr Paul Hawkins (Norfolk, South West), and Mr John Hannon (Exeter). More signatures were being added last night.

World's opinion

The Pope sent a message to Señor Javier Pérez de Cuellar, the United Nations Secretary-General, yesterday encouraging his efforts to settle the Falklands crisis, Renter reports from Rome.

A telegram signed by cardinal Agostino Casaroli, the Vatican Secretary of State, said the Pope was deeply worried about "the tragic news from the South Atlantic, where the military conflict is ever worsening."

The telegram said that the Pope hoped that the United Nations assembly would receive "a favourable reception" from Britain and Argentina and was "ardently praying" for this aim.

Geneva: Swiss newspapers have criticized British reac-

tion to the Falklands invasion, and Mr Rudolf Gnaiger, the former Defence Minister, told the Zurich Blick: "The English are fully in the right, but one thing is absolutely certain: they will lose the Falklands to the Argentines in case. What happens now has become a matter of prestige to England."

The Finanz und Wirtschaft said: "The sense of proportion Churchill advocated seems to have been lost."

Brussels: The European Parliament's 124-member Socialist group has called for an immediate Falklands ceasefire and a negotiated settlement based on United Nations Security Council Resolution 502.

Bean eaters earn the fleet's respect

From John Witherow, on board HMS Invincible

One of the first reactions to the news of the destruction of the Sheffield came from a shrewd petty officer: "Everyone thought we were taking on a bunch of bean eaters but now they realize they are up against a well equipped outfit," he said.

While many would claim they never underestimated the Argentines, there has undoubtedly been a growing feeling of confidence in the task force which received a sharp jolt from Tuesday's losses. The surprise attack in which Super-Standard jets evaded the fleet's defences has shaken any complacency about Argentina's Air Force.

The attack showed considerable planning, skill and knowledge of the position of the fleet and an ability to respond rapidly to the British successes of previous days, including the sinking of a cruiser. One Harrier pilot on Invincible, talking about the shooting down of a colleague

from the Hermes over the Falklands, commented: "These guys are a lot better than we gave them credit for."

Because of the setbacks, Invincible went on action stations from dawn to dusk the next day. The ship now more or less lives for action stations, aware that vigilance can mean survival in this increasingly vicious and complicated battle in the South Atlantic. The aircraft carrier is sealed up and at full alert for long periods with the boredom of acute alarm.

This undoubtedly reached its zenith on Tuesday, when it was announced over the ship's public address system that the ship was under missile attack. The group of journalists on board, who had taken to the admiral's bridge with the misguided view that it is as good a place as any and at least possible to see the missiles coming, flattened

themselves on the deck along with everyone else.

The comment from a nearby crewman that "if it hits you won't know anything about it," was far from reassuring. When an anti-missile screen was fired from the ship, sounding remarkably like near-misses, various comments in our notebooks included "terrifying" and "periods of anxiety."

The sense of vulnerability is impossible to avoid because of the confinement in closed quarters and the relative lack of protection provided by the hull. Modern warships do not have armour plating, unlike the old battle-ships, taking the view that the money is better spent on effective missile defences.

Apart from the klaxon which heralds action stations, the other dreaded and increasingly frequent announcement is "on anti-flash," signalling the need to cover bare skin because of

another possible attack. The rather chilling one which has thankfully not yet been used is "hit the deck," which means an imminent hit by missile or torpedo.

The cruise has become infectious with announcements of action missing, action snacks, action mugs and action working dresses. The crewman now knock off for an action smoke.

All this makes the cockpit on the quarterdeck in the tropics seem another existence. That same quarterdeck of the Invincible is now swept by sleet and spray and piled high with cushions from the officers' wardroom, ready for ditching overboard to reduce the risk of fire.

From the admiral's bridge the flight deck presents an equally desolate scene. Sea Harriers, the pilots strapped into the cockpits, sit waiting for orders to scramble and

intercept Argentine jets. Figures buffeted by an icy wind and wearing combat clothing and Balacava helmets struggle to refuel and tend to the valuable machines which form such a vital part of the task force's protective screen.

Across on the Hermes, which flies the flag of Rear-Admiral John Woodward, the current situation must seem as tricky as some of the mathematical problems he solves for a hobby. The attack on the Sheffield has demonstrated the capabilities of the Argentine Air Force and served as a warning to Royal Navy warships which venture too close to the islands.

While control of the sea seems feasible, despite the Argentine submarines possibly to be in the area, dominating the skies against a numerically superior enemy could prove one of the hardest problems of the war.

FALKLANDS CRISIS/2

Argentine losses are greater

By David Cross

In the month since the invasion of the Falklands, various battles and other incidents have already cost both Argentina and Britain many casualties. Exactly how many is impossible to calculate at this stage, largely because battle claims from Buenos Aires are so unreliable.

It is almost certainly the case, however, that more Argentines have died and suffered injuries than Britons. The following account of events gives some idea of losses on both sides to date.

April 2. The Argentine invasion of the Falklands Islands cost Buenos Aires the life of at least one officer, Mr Rex Hunt, the Governor of the Falklands, claimed that at least five, and possibly 15 Argentines were killed and another 17 wounded in the battle. Both the British and Argentine Governments agreed that there were no British casualties.

April 3. Argentina said that three of its men died in its invasion of South Georgia but a young British Army officer claimed that between 10 and 15 Argentine commandos were killed and at least 20 more wounded by his men. There were no British losses.

April 23. A British crewman on board a Sea King helicopter was drowned during an exercise as the task force steamed into increasingly rough weather in the South Atlantic.

April 25. During the battle to retake South Georgia, one casualty was reported by the British. This was an Argentine sailor on board the submarine Santa Fe, who suffered a severe leg injury. The Argentine authorities claimed that British troops suffered dozens of casualties in the operation.

April 26. One of the Argentine prisoners in South Georgia being held by the British died in what was described as a "serious incident".

May 1. The British bombing of Port Stanley airfield and the Goose Green airstrip on the Falklands cost an unknown number of Argentine lives. President Galtieri admitted only that many lives had been lost during the hostilities up to this date. The British claimed that two Argentine Mirages and one Argentine Canberra had been shot down.

One British seaman, Ian Britnell of Teignmouth, Devon, was wounded when he was struck in the chest by shrapnel on board one of the ships of the task force. The Argentine claimed that two of their Mirages had been lost.

May 2 and 3. An unknown number of Argentine lives were lost when the Argentine cruiser, General Belgrano, was hit by British torpedoes.

May 4. Twenty officers and men on board the British destroyer Sheffield were missing, presumed dead when it was hit by an Argentine Exocet anti-ship missile. The pilot of a British Sea Harrier died when his aircraft was shot down during new raids on Port Stanley airport. Argentine casualties in the fresh raids on the airfield are still unknown.

Weapons firms certain to profit

By Clive Cookson

Whatever the Falklands outcome, Britain's weapons manufacturing business will benefit, judging from the London Stock Exchange, where share prices of companies with defence interests have on the whole outperformed the market over the past month.

The argument, in oversimplified form, is that if Britain comes out on top the country will be in a more militaristic mood and the Government will increase defence spending at a faster rate than the 3 per cent a year to which it is already committed. And if the worst happens there will be a requirement to replace hundreds of millions of pounds worth of lost equipment, and probably political pressure to make up inadequacies in Britain's defences.

Five large companies dominate Britain's electronic weapons industry: British Aerospace, GEC (including Marconi), Ferranti, Plessey and Racal. The sector was concentrated further last month when British Aerospace bought Sperry Gyroscopic, the navigation, mines and underwater warfare specialist, for £45m.

In 1981 BAe sold £751m worth of military aircraft and £346m worth of guided weapons out of a total turnover of £1,660m. Sales of civil aircraft were worth only £332m, and on the whole, the military side of the business is more profitable than making airlines.

BAe manufactures the Sea Harriers, on which the Falklands task force depends for air cover, and the guided weapons (including the ship-launched Sea Dart and Sea Wolf and the helicopter-launched Sea Skua) that are its most modern firepower.

Like the other weapons manufacturers, BAe will not comment officially on the likely effect of the Falklands conflict on its order book. "It wouldn't be proper to say anything at the moment," a spokesman said.

GEC-Marconi is the leading supplier of guidance systems for the BAe missiles and of the radar equipment with which the task force tracks Argentine aircraft and ships. The main hardware manufactured by Marconi is the Tigerfish torpedo fitted to the task force submarines. One torpedo can cost nearly £500,000.

Warships are built for the Navy by the state-owned British Shipbuilders at yards which still bear the names of their former private owners such as Vickers, Vosper Thornycroft, and Yarrow. Last year the government announced that there would be no more orders for Type 42 destroyers (the class to which HMS Sheffield belonged) but the Yarrow yard on Clydeside recently won a £120m contract for a Type 22 frigate.

British Shipbuilders had warned their workers that up to 25,000 jobs would be lost because of the naval cuts planned by the Government before the Falklands crisis. It is towns like Barrow, where warship building is a leading occupation, that may see a slim silver lining in the South Atlantic war clouds.

Search for compromise

Reagan budget clears its first hurdle

From Bailey Morris, Washington, May 6

President Reagan has cleared the first important hurdle in his second drive to achieve a budget compromise by mobilizing Senate Republicans behind a new 1983 federal spending package approved by the budget committee late last night.

The new Republican budget, which projects a reduced deficit of \$105,000m for the fiscal year 1983, was hammered out at a White House meeting between Mr Reagan's senior advisers and Senate leaders including Mr Howard Baker, the majority leader, and Mr Peter Domenici, chairman of the budget committee.

It would increase taxes by \$95,000m over a three-year period, reduce social security benefits by \$40,000m over the same period and cut Mr Reagan's big defence buildup moderately with total, three-year reductions of \$22,000m.

Mr Reagan, in announcing today his strong support of the new budget plan, immediately took the political offensive, telling reporters at the White House that the next step was up to congressional Democrats.

Under the new programme which could be sent to the full Senate as early as next week, the deficits are projected at a high of \$105,000m in 1983 and dropping to \$70,000m in 1984 and \$42,000m in 1985.

Even at first glance, however, it was apparent that Mr

Reagan's new spending package faces a rough time in Congress among Republicans up for reelection and the Democratic Party generally.

In fact, the new proposal appeared to present a classic party struggle over domestic spending priorities. Its broad outline is much closer to Mr Reagan's original January budget which was overwhelmingly rejected by both parties than the compromise proposals he put forward in the recent, failed budget negotiations with Mr Thomas O'Neill, Democratic leader of the House.

It called for fewer cuts in defence spending than those agreed to earlier by Mr Reagan and Mr O'Neill and much steeper cuts in social programmes for the poor and elderly than any yet considered by congressional Democrats.

These positions alone are likely to create a new unity among the divided Democrats who plan to caucus their members this week with the aim of proposing and voting on a Democratic budget alternative by the end of next week.

The Democratic alternative is likely to include fewer cuts in social programmes, bigger increases in taxes than those supported by the President and much larger cuts in defence spending. "I think you'll see a basic philosophic difference reflected in the two new budget alternatives," said a member of the Democratic-controlled House budget committee.

This would dampen considerably the President's proposals of forging a coalition of Republicans and conservative Democrats behind his new proposal.

Bush assures Chinese over Taiwan dispute

May 6. — Mr George Bush, the American Vice-President, visiting China at a time when relations are strained over Taiwan, said tonight that areas of agreement and cooperation "far outweigh the few differences between us".

Mr Bush at his first formal function in China — a banquet given by Mr Li Peng, the Zhejiang province Governor added: "that is the way it is and the way it must be among friends".

Mr Li said in his toast: "The Chinese and American peoples are friendly towards each other and both hope that obstacles in our bilateral relations will be surmounted so that our relations can continue to develop, because it is in the interests not only of our two peoples but also

of peace and stability in the world."

Mr Bush thanked the governor for his "words of encouragement and support".

China has demanded that Washington sets a date for halting arms sales to Taiwan, the seat of the rival Nationalists, or face a retrogression in relations. It says the sales amount to a "two-China" policy.

In his speech, Mr Bush said President Reagan and his Administration "stand strongly" by the understanding that "there is but one China and that Taiwan is part of China".

Mr Bush is in Hangzhou for one day before going on to Peking. He has visited five other Asian and Pacific countries in 13 days.



Waiting for father: Mrs Danuta Walesa, the wife of the interned Solidarity leader, Lech Walesa, with two of her children, Magda (left) and Anna, in Gdansk.

Poles pass liberal Bill

From Roger Boyes, Warsaw, May 6

While Poland's attention was diverted by the soft thrust of year gas canisters, the Polish Parliament this week quietly passed an astonishingly liberal Bill on higher education. Giving universities the right to elect their own rectors and control over much of the daily curriculum.

The Bill was part of a package of measures associated with national culture that was enacted by the Sejm (Parliament) on Tuesday.

According to one Sejm deputy, the way that the Bill was passed gives some clue as to the sensitivity of the legislation: "Towards the end of the session we started to vote on the culture accord and other things we had been discussing, including the higher education Bill. After the vote, my neighbour turned to me and asked: 'When are we going to decide about higher education?' We just have, I said. 'Good God,' he said and left the chamber."

Until the text of the Bill is leaked in its entirety, it will be difficult to decide how many of the liberal components in the original draft — drawn up in the Solidarity era — have been retained. About 200 amendments had been tabled and were discussed for almost a year by two committees of parliamentary experts.

Even so, the main pillars of the original Bill have been retained, guaranteeing a remarkable degree of autonomy to the nine state universities. As originally planned, rectors can be elected by the universities themselves and

students are given the right to form their own student associations.

Admittedly below university level, many colleges will have to accept a curriculum defined by the ministry but the optional elements which often make up some 30 per cent of degree courses at polytechnics and elsewhere — can be drawn up by the colleges themselves. The

decision-making bodies in university and college departments remains much of their power, though in terms of nominating the rector (vice-chancellor) this is fairly evenly balanced with the Ministry of Higher Education.

Most Western diplomats and observers had predicted that this Bill would never be enacted for it seems to challenge many of the fundamental principles of martial law.

Thus some weeks ago Professor Henryk Samsonowicz, elected by staff and students as rector of Warsaw University, was dismissed. He was regarded as a liberal Marxist and was expelled from the Communist Party after the imposition of martial law amongst other things for allowing the now banned student association, NZS, to print leaflets on university presses.

This was seen by worried academics as the first step towards a purge of university life by those in the party who wanted to drive a wedge between the intellectuals and workers.

On May Day, as Solidarity activists tumbled through the

streets, they were chanting among the more predictable slogans: "Give us back our rector."

The new Bill may defuse this to some extent, and that clearly was one of the aims. It was never very realistic: the academic staff, as many admitted privately, — to expect the Military Council to back down having ousted a rector.

But by the military conceding the principle of elected rectors, the academics may be prepared to agree to accept Professor Sobkowicz as an interim solution until elections can be held.

But the Military Council can also make time liberal concessions because of an important amendment to the new act. The so-called Advisory Council on Higher Education, a powerful force in drafting central directives on education, will now — as originally envisaged — be composed of 60 members of faculty senates (that is, elected representatives) but will contain 20 members nominated by the ministry. This allows the ministry to counter situations through anti-liberal measures, if necessary.

In any case, as long as martial law is in effect, the Army can simply ignore certain aspects of the higher education law. It will continue to ban NZS, for example. Military rule will override whatever has been enacted. But the new act shows that the Military Council is prepared, when martial law has been lifted, to allow at least some sections of society to live and let live.

Nato links security and better living

From Ian Murray, Brussels, May 6

Money spent on improving Europeans' standard of living and providing help for developing nations had to go hand-in-hand with money spent on defence if there was to be real security in the world, the 14 European members of Nato agreed here today.

According to Signor Lello Lagorio, the current chairman of the Nato Eurogroup, high living standards made for a strong country and a strong country was the only one which could defend itself in a proper way.

It was equally important to help developing countries to pursue and achieve their objectives to give stability to the world and thus create the right climate for peace, he said. In consequence, the Eurogroup had decided to try to give more thought to political policies and less to the technical problems of defence. This, he said, did not mean that defence should be neglected, but that it should be seen in the context of the other problems.

The Euro-group also recognized that in the interests of cohesion within the alliance there was a need to establish that Europe paid a fair share of the cost of defence compared with the money supplied by the United States.

The case stems from the shutdown nearly two years ago, on the same day, of the Ottawa Journal and the Winnipeg Tribune. The Journal was owned by Thomson and the Tribune by Southam.

The closures left the Southam-owned Ottawa Citizen and the Thomson-owned Winnipeg Free Press the only English language daily newspapers in their cities.

At about the same time Southam bought Thomson's 50 per cent share in Pacific Press Ltd, which publishes Vancouver's only two dailies, the Sun and the Province, and Thomson's one third interest in the Gazette.

Both groups face three charges of conspiracy to lessen competition and four monopoly-making charges.



Heeding the call: Forty-four Protestant women taking the oath at Kecskemet during the first ordaining of women ministers in the history of the Reformed Church of Hungary.

Quebec to opt out of the Bill of Rights

From John Best, Ottawa, May 6

The laws of Quebec would be exempted from many provisions of the Canadian Bill of Rights introduced yesterday in the National Assembly, the province's legislature. The legislation takes advantage of a clause in the Bill, part of Canada's new constitution, allowing the provinces wide latitude to opt out of provisions.

Alone of the 10 provinces, Quebec has refused to accept either the Bill of Rights or the constitution itself.

Once the legislation is passed, a number of fundamental freedoms would not be guaranteed in Quebec under the national Bill of Rights, although they would still be protected under Quebec's own rights charter. These include freedom of conscience and religion, freedom of association, and the right to life, liberty and security of the person.

Mr Marc-André Bedard, Quebec's Justice Minister, told reporters the Government was prepared to fight for Quebec's Bill 101. Under it, children must attend French-language schools unless one of their parents was educated in English in Quebec.

Hersant bid for daily paper suffers setback

From Charles Hargrove, Paris, May 6

The attempt by M Robert Hersant, the newspaper magnate, and owner of the largest press group in France, to acquire control of Le Dauphiné Libéré, the Grenoble newspaper with a circulation of more than 400,000, has met an unexpected setback.

The previous owner, M Louis Richerot, who was induced in April of last year by financial difficulties to surrender his shares in the newspaper to a pool of banks as surety for a short-term loan, announced today that he had been able to buy them back.

The announcement last week of the takeover of Le Dauphiné Libéré by M Hersant provoked protests from the journalists' unions, from M Richerot and from members of Parliament — both of the Socialist majority and of the Opposition who alleged that it constituted a violation of the law on the press of 1944.

This law, designed to protect the pluralism of the press, prohibits any one person from owning more than one daily newspaper. Legal proceedings initiated some years ago against M

Newspaper chains to stand trial

From Our Correspondent, Ottawa, May 6

Canada's two largest newspaper chains, Thomson Newspapers and Southam Inc, are to stand trial on monopoly charges.

They were committed to trial yesterday in Toronto by Mr J. L. Addison, an Ontario provincial judge, on the basis of evidence presented at a preliminary hearing last autumn.

The case stems from the shutdown nearly two years ago, on the same day, of the Ottawa Journal and the Winnipeg Tribune. The Journal was owned by Thomson and the Tribune by Southam.

The closures left the Southam-owned Ottawa Citizen and the Thomson-owned Winnipeg Free Press the only English language daily newspapers in their cities.

At about the same time Southam bought Thomson's 50 per cent share in Pacific Press Ltd, which publishes Vancouver's only two dailies, the Sun and the Province, and Thomson's one third interest in the Gazette.

Both groups face three charges of conspiracy to lessen competition and four monopoly-making charges.

Balcony seat at Corniche carnage

From Robert Fisk, Beirut, May 6

It was a fine day. The summer sun shone brightly on the Mediterranean, whose gentle waves brushed the shoreline of the Beirut Corniche. The palm trees swayed slightly in the breeze.

And on the roadway beside the fruit stall, there lay a man's body, arms and legs spread-eagled, as if he had died in a television play. Only when two gunmen picked him up by his arms and legs and dumped him in the back of a truck, like a sack of potatoes, was it clear that the figure really was lifeless.

When one watches this sort of thing from one's own balcony, the scene is almost cathartic. In Beirut, the gathering of corpses almost inevitably means that battle has temporarily ended, and indeed a clutch of schoolgirls ran into the street a few minutes later and screeched their enthusiasm for a lorry-load of frightened Syrian soldiers, which was somewhat strange, since the Syrians had not even been involved in the conflict.

Beirut's bloodshed — like modern British naval history tends to be generated by what at first appears insignificant dispute. This morning, a truck mounted with a heavy machine gun was parked outside a half-built apartment block on the Corniche in the west of the city by the sea.

The armed followers of Mr Walid Jumblatt's Progressive Socialist Party happened, however, to be occupying this skeletal building and objected to the rather unorthodox parking violation.

The immediate result was a half-hour shoot-out between the two sides in which rocket-propelled grenades swished through the cypress trees near the American University and mortar shells thundered into the pre-stressed concrete block.

But the Lebanese, as all who live here admit, have phlegm. As the explosions rumbled across the university campus, two tennis players continued to smash their ball, and young men carrying basketballs and undergarments doggedly turned up for a seminar scarcely 200 yards from the battle.

A group of fruit vendors watched their abandoned orange stalls from the shade of a bougainvillea tree as perspiring young men carrying basketballs and undergarments doggedly turned up for a seminar scarcely 200 yards from the battle.

By the time the fighting came to an end, the Morabitoun machine-gunner had been blown clean off his truck on to the ground. He lay there for 10 minutes afterwards — and the Jumblattis claimed that between two and 10 gunmen had died.

For a few more minutes, ambulances drove frantically up and down the Corniche. A company of Syrian soldiers trundled by, pointing at the unfinished apartment block. Then Beirut's rowdy motorists returned to the Corniche and the street vendors counted their change.

The bloody little battle was all part of the fracturing of Lebanon's left-wing National Movement, a civil war in Lebanon's socialist armies every bit as vicious as that which once tore apart the Christian militias in east Beirut. This summer's presidential elections are not far away and the promise of power usually brings out the guns in Beirut.

Rome youths hijack bus

Rome, May 6. — Four armed youths hijacked an airport bus taking passengers from a London flight to the centre of Rome and robbed them of £2,000, police said. The youths, who were about 22,000, pulled pistols on the driver as he entered the Magliana suburb last night and ordered him to wait for a waiting car. Passengers were ordered to hand over cash and valuables to the youths, who sped off in the car.

Waldheim run down by tram

Vienna. — Dr Kurt Waldheim, the former United Nations Secretary-General, was knocked down by a tram and taken to hospital with concussion.

Austrian radio quoted him as saying he would have to stay in hospital for two or three days.

Border guard charged

Brunswick. — West German authorities charged an East German border guard with suspected murder yesterday, the day after he shot another border guard with a sub-machine gun and fled to the West.

Klaus Decker, aged 19, confessed to firing four shots with a sub-machine gun at his colleague before escaping over the border, according to a government press statement. The East German news agency ADN reported that the other border guard, Erhard Knoke, was "treacherously murdered" while "protecting the state border".

It did not mention that he was killed by another border guard.

East Germany has asked the West Germans to extradite Herr Knoke. The West German Government said it was "dismayed" by the incident and the Brunswick authorities, who announced the charges against Herr Decker, said East Germany's extradition request was being "carefully examined".

But the Government's statement said that Herr Decker would have "all the rights of West German citizenship".

Balcony seat at Corniche carnage

حزبنا الوطن

Terrorist killing stops work at Bilbao plant

From Harry Debelius Madrid, May 6

Basque terrorists determined to keep a nuclear power plant near Bilbao from operating accomplished their purpose, at least temporarily, today when employees of the company building the plant said they would not go back to work at the site after the assassination of the chief engineer.

He was the sixth person to die in attacks involving the nearly completed installation. One technician who did not wish to be named, said "THE only way you could get me to go back to the plant would be to dress me in army khaki and order me to go". The technician said he and other employees were under the obviously mistaken impression that the extremist organization E.T.A. (Basque home land and liberty) had secretly agreed to end its campaign against the nuclear power station, coinciding with the implementation of a plan for the home-ruled Government to take over operational responsibility from the privately-owned Electric Power Company which owns it.

In an interview broadcast nationwide by the state-run Nacional Radio, the Council for Industry and Energy of the Basque Regional Government admitted that the latest killing — the second of a chief engineer in less than 16 months — would mean a delay in putting the Lemoz plant into operation, although he said it did not mean any change in plans.

Referring to employees

frightened by ETA attacks and threats, Señor Javier García, the Councilor, said: "I can only tell them that we have to find a way to keep on, because it is the only positive reply, although understand that for some people in particular this may not be possible."

About 7,000 mourners stood outside the packed Bilbao church where funeral services were held for the engineer Señor Angel Pascual Mugica, who was shot yesterday.

The relatively low turnout, considering official appeals for citizens to show their contempt for terrorism by attending the funeral, was probably caused by the rainy, chilly weather as well as widespread misgivings about the nuclear energy programme.

Among those attending the requiem mass today were Señor Ignacio Bayón, the Spanish Minister for Industry and Energy, and Señor Carlos Garañano, the President of the Autonomous Government of the Basque Provinces.

Self-Portrait of a terrorist

How Red Brigades keep total control

From Peter Nichols, Rome, May 6

The first detailed self-portrait of a terrorist was interrupted today when the Rome Court of Assizes suspended hearings to allow the transfer from tape of 20 hours of testimony given by Antonio Savasta about his life as a killer in the Red Brigades.

The trial principally concerns the kidnapping and murder in the spring of 1978 of Signor Aldo Moro, the leading figure in the governing Christian Democrat Party. But the hearings are also concerned with a whole series of murders and acts of violence by the Rome section of this left-wing terrorist organization. Others among more than 60 accused were far more prominent than Antonio Savasta: Mario Moretti, for instance, remains the most authoritative figure among the former leaders, even in captivity.

Savasta claims a minor role in the Moro affair. He says that he was in favour of killing Signor Moro rather than liberating him however and is believed to have committed 17 murders. The great difference between him and the former leaders of the section is that he has agreed to speak.

He offered to do so immediately he was captured in Padua last January when holding prisoner the American General James Dozier. He has kept his word in five long interrogations conducted mainly by Signor Severino Santalucia, the presiding judge. When hearings resume on Monday he will be at the disposal of the public prosecutor.

Aged 27, bespectacled with a rather unassuming moustache, he allowed his cold self-control to give way only

once in face of constant descriptions of him as heartless and inhuman. On Tuesday he told the judge: "There is nothing cynical in my answers. You judge me because I have killed, for deaths of which I felt and still feel the weight. But if I were to cry now, as I have cried at length about my own affairs, you would not understand me." He went on to explain that the organization had its own logic and personal problems had no place.

Moretti and others accused, who refuse cooperation with the court, leave their cages in protest and return to their cells when Savasta speaks. One of them shouted at him that he had reneged not only on the Red Brigade but also on the 27 years of his own life. Savasta was born in Centocelle, studied classics and worked intermittently as a messenger-boy.

He said of his decision to become a terrorist: "My challenge began from the school benches of Centocelle. We felt the need to struggle to conquer new space and not be crushed by rules." He is a classic example of a product of the abandoned suburbs of Rome, a favourite theme of the late poet Pasolini, who was murdered by another product of the same background.

In the hearings yesterday, Savasta sought to convince the court that killers have their problems too. "To kill a person with two different weapons, one after the other, is a difficult business. It has happened to me. After the first shots, the victim can have spasms, and you can think he is still alive."

Savasta told the court that the Red Brigades received two shipments of arms from the Palestine Liberation Organization. They had never accepted money from abroad, certainly not from Libya. No foreigners were involved in the Moro kidnappings. He was convinced, he said yesterday, that there could be no manipulation of the Red Brigades from outside.

"I have never had even a suspicion that someone was able to manoeuvre the organization," he said. "Above all because the clandestine life allows, at least at a certain level, an almost total control over the movements of the comrades, and then, the organization's policy is constantly under control from below, through debates."

New leader for Italian Christian Democrats

From Our Own Correspondent

A new national secretary of the Italian Christian Democrat Party was elected today. He is Signor Ciriaco de Mita, aged 54, who contested, in his first interview after his election, to establish a balance in the crucial question of the relations with the Socialists.

He had been regarded as being the less tolerant of the two candidates for the post, towards the Socialist demands for a greater say in the conduct of the coalition Government's policies.

He said he did not see his election as a challenge to the Socialists but added: "Certainly the Socialists will have to get used to dealing with the Christian Democrats in a rather different way. It was they who asked for equal dignity and that rule must cut both ways." The Socialists make no secret of their ambition to provide the next Prime Minister.

Signor de Mita was elected with about 55 per cent of the votes. His rival, Signor Arnaldo Forlani, the former Prime Minister, led what is regarded as a more conservative alliance of interests within the party more intent on good relations with the Socialists and less interested than Signor de Mita is supposed to be in keeping in friendly contact with the Communists.

The new Secretary's attitude will soon be put to the test. Leaders of the five coalition parties, of which the Christian Democrats are by far the biggest, are due to meet soon to discuss the Government's fate after a series of clashes between Christian Democrats and Socialists.



Signor Ciriaco de Mita (right) shakes hands with the defeated rival, Signor Arnaldo Forlani

more votes for the Socialists would bring the danger of national socialism. The anger of the Socialists at this apparent reference to Nazi tendencies was only curbed by President Pertini's personal intervention when he publicly described the remark as "disgusting".

Signor de Mita was born at Nusco in the Irpinia area near Avellino, the son of a tailor. He was also helped in his schooling by a local priest

and after a year at Naples University he went with a scholarship to the Catholic university in Milan where he took a degree in jurisprudence.

Mr Dibia conducted his campaign from a prison cell where he is awaiting trial on treason and related charges connected with the NCP's alleged involvement in last July's armed revolt in which up to 600 people are believed to have died.

The NCP has vigorously denied involvement in the revolt. NCP supporters also queried the fairness of the elections. PPP supporters point to the Gambia's long tradition

Gambian President wins election

From Godfrey Morrison, Banjul, May 6

Sir Dawda Jawara and his ruling People's Progressive Party (PPP) swept to comfortable victories in the Gambian presidential and parliamentary elections. Final results were announced today.

This is interpreted both as a vote of confidence in Sir Dawda, who has ruled the country since independence from Britain in 1965, and as an endorsement of his Government's decision to enter into a confederation with neighbouring Senegal last February.

The formation of the confederation came after an armed left-wing revolt which briefly overthrew Sir Dawda's Government last July, but which was later crushed by Senegalese troops.

In the presidential poll, Sir Dawda was opposed by Mr Sheriff Dibia, the leader of the opposition National Convention Party (NCP) who gained 52,136 votes to Sir Dawda's 137,020.

Mr Dibia conducted his campaign from a prison cell where he is awaiting trial on treason and related charges connected with the NCP's alleged involvement in last July's armed revolt in which up to 600 people are believed to have died.

The NCP has vigorously denied involvement in the revolt. NCP supporters also queried the fairness of the elections.

PPP supporters point to the Gambia's long tradition

of free and fair elections and say that only in a very liberal democracy would a man detained on treason charges be permitted to stand for president.

Mr Dibia also lost his parliamentary seat which he had held since before independence. The NCP which had five members in the last Parliament, will have only three in the new one.

But the PPP did not have things all its own way. Five of the independent candidates, former PPP supporters who had failed to win party nomination, defeated official candidates and the PPP will have 27 directly elected members in the new Parliament compared to 29.

But Sir Dawda's party will still have a comfortable majority in the new House of Representatives. As president he has the right to nominate eight members and later this week, five chiefs will nominate five traditional rulers to represent them in the new House of 48 members.

Political sources foresee that after his victory, Sir Dawda will seek to consolidate his position through a government reshuffle in which Vice-President Assan Musa Camara, could be demoted.

Whatever the future political line-up here the main issue of contention and interest will remain progress towards making the Senegambian Confederation a reality. The elections have been closely watched by Senegalese representatives.

ENGINEERED TO OUTRIDE, OUTLOAD AND OUTLAST THE CAR YOU'RE DRIVING NOW.

Precision designed for the utmost comfort. Uniquely engineered for the most spacious and versatile load area. Quality built, and rigorously checked, to stand the test of time. The outstanding Peugeot 305 range of petrol and diesel saloons and estates. Economical, reliable and unbeatable value for money—prices start from just £4,616.

Visit your Peugeot dealer and he'll tell you that now is a particularly good time to buy your new 305.

He's ready with a special 'SPRING BONUS' to help you invest in Peugeot's unique engineering.



Precision engineered for outstanding ride and comfort.

53.3 cu. ft. of usable load space.

Two parties demand rerun in Jakarta

From David Watts, Jakarta, May 6

Indonesian opposition parties are demanding a rerun of Tuesday's election in Jakarta after widespread allegations of malpractice.

Both the opposition Indonesian Democratic Party and the Muslim Development Party (PPP) allege that there was extensive double voting in the poll and both parties are preparing official complaints about the conduct of the election.

The government Electoral Commission denies that there was any manipulation in the polls and says that double

voting would be impossible. The commission says that it is prepared to receive complaints providing they are supported by evidence, but meanwhile the counting of the ballots will continue.

The ruling Golkar Party has so far collected 56 per cent of the votes cast and is clearly the national winner—but with fewer than 200,000 votes separating Golkar and PPP in Jakarta, the actual vote total might change through the seat allocations, expected to be five each, will not be affected.

THE UNIQUELY ENGINEERED PEUGEOT 305

TAKE PRIDE IN PRECISION

THE 305 RANGE OF SALOONS AND ESTATES. 9 MODEL OPTIONS, PETROL AND DIESEL. FOR THE ADDRESS OF YOUR NEAREST DEALER CHECK YELLOW PAGES. DIPLOMATIC, NATO AND PERSONAL EXPORT INQUIRIES: PEUGEOT/TALBOT PARK LANE 63/67 PARK LANE, LONDON W1Y 3TE, TEL: 01-499 5533. PRICE CORRECT AT TIME OF GOING TO PRESS

Success claimed by Iran in fresh offensive

Tehran, May 6. — Iran launched an offensive in Northern Khuzestan last night, advancing several miles towards the Iraqi border and capturing hundreds of Iraqi soldiers, Tehran radio said today.

The radio said Iranian armed forces attacked Iraqi positions in the Fakkeh region, smashing their forward defences within hours. It said the drive was continuing.

Iran said its forces had cut Iraqi supply routes in the region and killed hundreds of Iraqi troops. Iranian aircraft strafed Iraqi concentrations and knocked out 18 tanks in the Fakkeh region.

Further south, an Iraqi counter-offensive west of a road linking the cities of Ahwaz and Khorramshahr had been smashed by Iranian ground forces last night, a military communiqué said.

It claimed that after pushing the Iraqis back to their previous positions, Iranian troops launched new attacks and were continuing their advance in the area. They captured 700 Iraqis and destroyed 18 tanks. Iraqis had thrown armoured units into the battle to attack the road, a strategic highway which Iraqis crossed at the start of an offensive last Friday. — Reuters.

Beirut. — An Iraqi communiqué issued early today said one Iranian jet was shot down in a dogfight over Khuzestan province (AP reports).

The statement came about 12 hours after the Iraqis issued a communiqué saying their helicopters for the first time in the 19-month war had raided the Iraqi border town of Fuka.

Both sides acknowledged that the Iraqis had crossed

Some life left in Namibia approach

From Michael Hornsby, Johannesburg, May 6

Mr Ewen Ferguson, the new British Ambassador to South Africa, admitted today that the search for a negotiated settlement of the conflict in Namibia had "hit a rough patch, but over many years has been an up-and-down course".

Speaking at a press conference in Cape Town after presenting his letters of credence to the South African President, the ambassador insisted, however, that the current Western negotiation initiative, which got under way last autumn, still had life in it.

Earlier this week, Swapo, the guerrilla organization fighting for Namibia's independence, and "front-line" black African states rejected the Western approach as "sterile", and called instead for the issue to be referred to a new international conference.

The Western "contact group" had been pursuing an itinerant diplomacy aimed at isolating the various issues involved and securing a settlement by stages, but this process has bogged down at the first stage because of African rejection of the method proposed for electing a constituent assembly in Namibia.

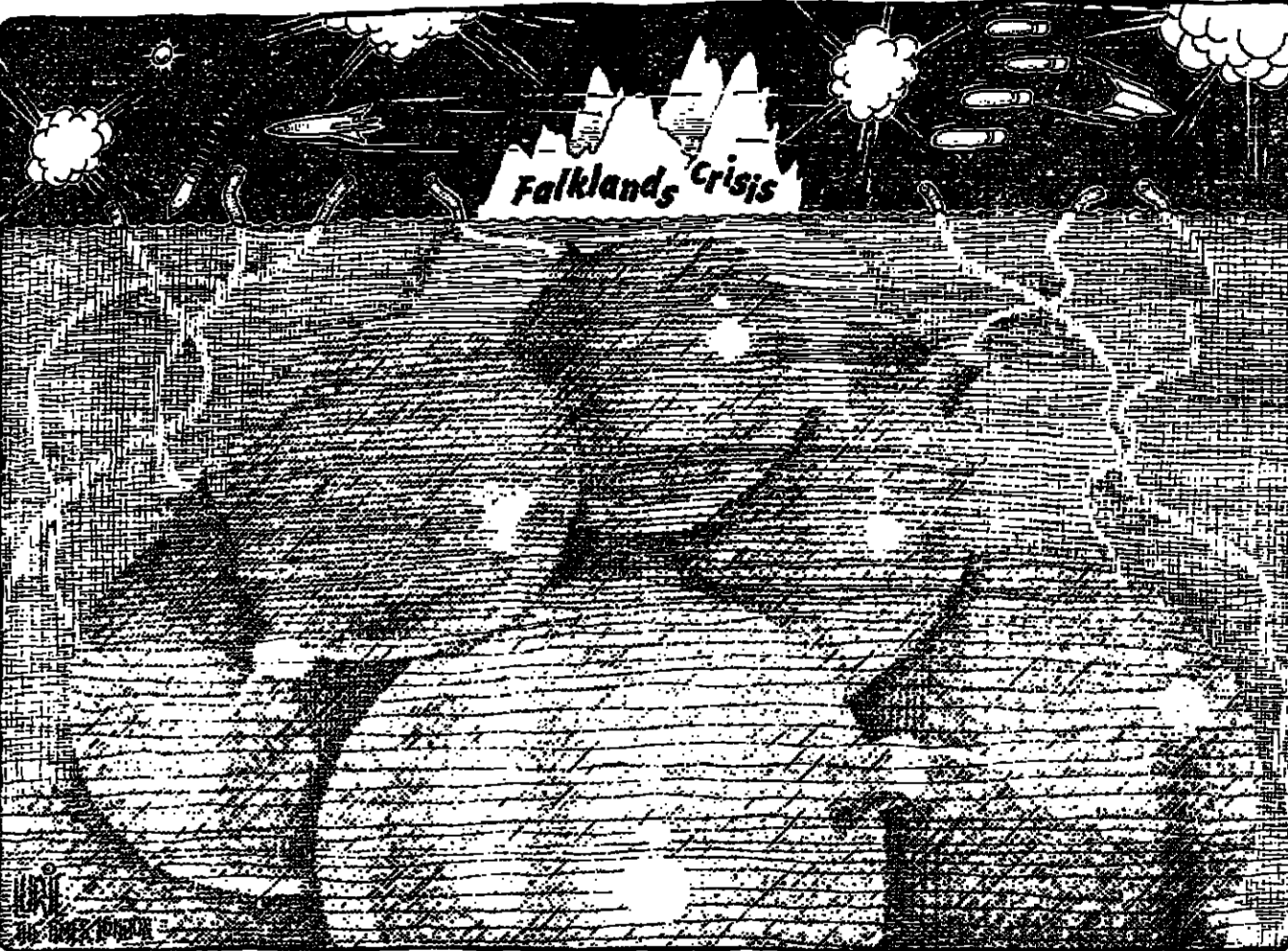
Mr Ferguson said he could not comment further on the future of the Namibian negotiations until "several important meetings" had been concluded, including a meeting of the "contact group" in Paris and talks between senior American and South African officials in Swakopmund next week.

The mood in diplomatic circles is generally gloomy. The international conference approach to the Namibia problem was tried in January of last year in Geneva and it failed; on the other hand there does not seem much point in pressing on with the present phased negotiation if it no longer enjoys the confidence of one of the main parties involved.

The "contact group" from America, Britain, Canada, France and West Germany has been searching for a Namibian settlement since 1977. It embarked on its current task, however, only last year after the failure of the Geneva conference.

Asked about British policy towards South Africa, Mr Ferguson said that his government's aim was not only to protect British interests here but also to "encourage a peaceful evolution in South Africa".

"We don't think we have all the answers, and we won't prescribe our own form of society. I believe that humility is perhaps the right approach and to say that we support any system that has the support of South Africa's people as a whole".



Tip of the iceberg

Mandela's wife kept from award

Philadelphia, May 6. — The South African Government has refused to lift a banning order on Mrs Winnie Mandela, the wife of Mr Nelson Mandela, the imprisoned leader of the banned African National Congress.

The ban was imposed in 1977 after Mrs Mandela was charged with leading a group of about 30 people to a demonstration in Johannesburg. She was sentenced to two years in prison.

Mr Ferguson said he could not comment further on the future of the Namibian negotiations until "several important meetings" had been concluded, including a meeting of the "contact group" in Paris and talks between senior American and South African officials in Swakopmund next week.

The mood in diplomatic circles is generally gloomy. The international conference approach to the Namibia problem was tried in January of last year in Geneva and it failed; on the other hand there does not seem much point in pressing on with the present phased negotiation if it no longer enjoys the confidence of one of the main parties involved.

The "contact group" from America, Britain, Canada, France and West Germany has been searching for a Namibian settlement since 1977. It embarked on its current task, however, only last year after the failure of the Geneva conference.

Asked about British policy towards South Africa, Mr Ferguson said that his government's aim was not only to protect British interests here but also to "encourage a peaceful evolution in South Africa".

"We don't think we have all the answers, and we won't prescribe our own form of society. I believe that humility is perhaps the right approach and to say that we support any system that has the support of South Africa's people as a whole".

Proof claimed of TV link with aggression

From Michael Hamlyn, New York, May 6

An authoritative official review of research on television violence has come to the conclusion that the evidence is "overwhelming" that it leads to aggressive behaviour in young people.

A report of the study carried out for the United States Government said: "Television violence is strongly correlated with aggressive behaviour as any other behavioural variable that has been measured". The question now was no longer whether the link existed, but what explains it.

The study, a two-year review of work done since America's Surgeon-General first published his report on television violence in 1972, was carried out by the National Institute of Mental Health and has caused a great flutter among the television companies.

The companies were quick to declare that the review was seriously flawed. "Japan has some of the most violent television in the world and they have a very low level of violence in their society," said one Columbia Broadcasting System executive.

Another called the report "an almost uncritical selection and acceptance of certain studies" and said that the consultant used to review the literature came to the task with "public positions on the role of television and society".

Fighters attacked minister

From Our Correspondent Ankara, May 6

Two fighters of unidentified nationality attacked the aircraft carrying Mr Muhammad Benyahya, the Algerian Foreign Minister, to Tehran on a medical mission last Monday. The Turkish Foreign Ministry had confirmed.

The aircraft crashed on Monday afternoon just inside Iran after leaving Turkish airspace, killing 14 people on board, Iran blamed Iraq for the fatal shooting.

The Foreign Ministry said a careful examination of tape recordings of the conversation between the pilot and the control tower of the esenboga airport here had clearly established that the pilot had informed the tower at 13.28 GMT that the aircraft was leaving Turkish airspace. After entering Iranian airspace at 13.30 GMT, he had called the tower back to announce that his aircraft was being chased by two fighters and that he would try to turn back.

At the time of the second call, the aircraft was 16 to 30 miles inside Iranian airspace, the statement said.

The Iranian national news agency IRNA said the aircraft was hit by Soviet-made Iraqi missiles (Reuters reports).

Top judges offer to resign

Manila. — Twelve Filipino Supreme Court judges, led by Chief Justice Enrique Fernando, have submitted their resignations after a Bar examination scandal.

An announcement said President Marcos had received the resignations, but did not say if he had accepted them. The court has 14 members.

No reasons for the resignations were given, but they came after allegations that several judges were involved in changing the grade of the son of one of them in the 1981 Bar examinations, enabling him to pass.

Maize shortage

Lusaka. — Zambia is to import 400,000 tonnes of maize at a cost of about £41m this year to offset a shortfall caused by drought. Mr Nalundia Munda, the Zambian Prime Minister, was quoted as saying: "Half of the maize would come from Zimbabwe".

Chad threat

Ndjamena. — President Goukouni Oueddei restated his intention to call on an "outside force" to end the rebellion in Chad if the organization of African Unity decided to withdraw its peace-keeping force.

Joint protest

Dar es Salaam. — Tanzania and Mozambique have condemned South Africa for financing anti-government guerrillas in neighbouring countries and called for the dismantling of the United States base on the Indian Ocean island of Diego Garcia.

Unitá kills nun

Lisbon. — Unitá, the anti-government force in Angola, has admitted killing the Mother Superior of a Portuguese Roman Catholic mission in an armed attack on the Vila Nova de Sales mission on April 27.

Consuls' fears

Boston. — Foreign consuls in Boston have demanded that the authorities in Massachusetts station airmen more protection after the assassination of Mr Orhan Gunduz, the Turkish honorary Consul General on Tuesday night.

Kidnap victim

Brescia. — Rosa Olivi, a member of a wealthy family of road builders, has been kidnapped from her flat in Travagliato, Northern Italy.

Exciting find

Peking. — Archaeologists have discovered a superb, 1,400-year-old mural depicting the life of an aristocrat, in the province of Shunxi.

37 MPs ousted after poll in Sierra Leone

Freetown, May 6. — With all the results from last Saturday's general election in Sierra Leone now declared, nearly 40 MPs have lost their seats in the one-party legislature.

Two Cabinet ministers were defeated. Thirteen other ministers were elected unopposed, with six other candidates. Thirty-seven new MPs were elected, with 17 members of the old parliament re-elected.

Results in 13 constituencies were annulled due to "serious irregularities" and President Siaka Stevens told a press conference on Tuesday that new elections would be held there within a month.

Apart from ordinary members, the Sierra Leone Parliament also includes 12 paramount chiefs. AFP.

Amoco Cadiz damages hearings open

From Our Own Correspondent New York, May 6

Pre-trial hearings have begun in Chicago in the case of the Amoco Cadiz tanker which wrecked on the coast of Brittany in March 1978, causing massive oil pollution. The French government, municipalities and some private interests are suing the tanker's owners, Standard Oil of Indiana (Amoco), alleging \$1100m of damage.

They claim that Amoco was negligent in failing to maintain the ship in a seaworthy condition. Documents lodged with the court on Tuesday show that the oil company counters that the French failed to assist the tanker, which was carrying a load of pollution themselves by inefficient cleaning operations.

Law Report May 7 1982 House of Lords

Nervous shock damages for those not at scene of accident

McLoughlin v O'Brien and Others

Before Lord Wilberforce, Lord Edmund-Davies, Lord Russell of Killowen, Lord Scarman and Lord Bridge of Harwich.

[Speeches delivered May 6]

Illness caused by shock to a mother who was told at home that her family had been seriously injured in a car accident two miles away and saw them in hospital in varying states of distress and injury and was told one child had been killed was held by the House of Lords to be reasonably foreseeable consequence of the admitted negligence of the drivers of two lorries involved in the accident.

Therefore her mother was entitled to bring an action for damages against the negligent defendants, and no question of public policy intervened. Floodgates to similar claims should deter the courts from applying established principles of liability in such cases.

Lordship allowed an appeal by Mrs Rosina McLoughlin, of Sawston, Cambridge, from the Court of Appeal (Lord Justice Stephenson, Lord Justice Cumming-Bruce and Lord Justice Griffiths) (The Times, January 13, 1981; [1981] QB 598) which had dismissed her appeal from Justice Borcham, and held that although it was reasonably foreseeable that injury by shock would be caused to a wife and mother in the position of the plaintiff, the duty of care owed by the driver of a vehicle was limited to persons who were present at or near the scene of an accident and directly affected by his negligence; that consideration of public policy limited the duty of care in that way and did not require it to be extended; and that since the plaintiff was two miles away from the accident and did not learn of or see its consequences until two hours later, she was not entitled to recover damages for nervous shock.

Mr Michael Ogden, QC and Mr Jonathan Haverthwaite, for Mrs McLoughlin; Mr Michael Turner, QC and Mr John Leighton Williams for the defendants.

LORD WILBERFORCE said that the appeal arose from a tragic road accident on October 19, 1972, near Withersfield, Suffolk. The plaintiff's husband and three of her children were involved in an accident when their car was in collision with a lorry driven by the first defendant and owned by the second. That lorry had been in collision with another lorry driven by the third defendant and owned by the fourth. It was admitted that the accident to the car was caused by the defendants' negligence.

As a result of the accident, the husband suffered bruising and shock; George, aged 17, suffered facial and head injuries, cerebral concussion, fractures of both scapulae and humerus and abrasions; Kathleen, aged seven, suffered concussion and other injuries; Gillian, aged three was so seriously injured that she died

almost immediately.

At the time, the plaintiff was at her home about two miles away. An hour or so later the accident was reported to her by a neighbour, Mr Pilgrim, who told her that her husband George was seriously injured and that the whereabouts of her husband or the condition of her daughter, she then drove her to Addenbrooke's hospital, Cambridge.

Michael, a fourth child not in the accident, told her that Gillian was dead. She saw through a corridor window Kathleen crying, with her face cut and begrimed with dirt and oil.

She could hear George shouting and screaming. She was taken to her husband who was sitting with his head in his hands, his shirt hanging off him and he was covered in mud and oil. He saw his wife and started sobbing.

She was then taken to see George; the whole of his left face and neck were covered in blood. He appeared to recognize her and then lapsed into unconsciousness.

Initially she was taken to Kathleen who has been cleaned up but was too upset to speak and simply clung to her mother. There could be no doubt that those circumstances witnessed by the plaintiff, were distressing in the extreme and capable of producing an effect going well beyond that of grief and sorrow.

The plaintiff later brought proceedings against the four defendants for what was pleaded as nervous shock. The claim was limited to those on the scene of the accident and to those who were directly affected by the accident and there suffered damage from what she then saw.

In *Marshall v Lionel Enterprises* ([1971] VR 789) the mother was in her home 100 yards away from the accident and was informed by a third party, ran to the scene of the accident and there suffered damage. Their Lordships had to decide whether to validate those extensions.

5 A remedy on account of nervous shock was given to a man who came on a serious accident involving many people immediately thereafter and acted as a rescuer: *Chadwick v British Railways Board* ([1967] 1 WLR 912). Shock was caused neither by fear for himself nor on account of a near relative. The principle of rescuer cases should be accepted, but the House had to consider whether, and how far, it could be applied to cases like the present.

Throughout those developments, the courts had proceeded in the traditional manner of the common law from case to case, on a basis of local necessity. Unless the law was to draw an arbitrary line at the point of direct sight and sound, the extension under paragraph 4 above required acceptance in the interests of justice.

On the logical progression in the decided cases, it was hard to see why the present plaintiff

should not succeed. But his Lordship had been deeply impressed by the arguments of the defendants that the claim below that at the margin the boundaries of a man's responsibility for acts of negligence had to be drawn at the margin of the boundaries of the claimant's responsibility.

On the approach of Lord Atkin stating the neighbour principle in *Donoghue v Stevenson* ([1932] AC 562, 580) foreseeability had to be limited by the law's judgment as to persons who might, according to its standards of value or justice, to have been in contemplation of the act.

The policy arguments against a wider extension came under four heads.

First, it might be said that such extension might lead to a proliferation of claims and to the establishment of an industry of lawyers and psychiatrists who would formulate a claim for nervous shock damages for all, or many, road and industrial accidents.

Second, it might be claimed that an extension of liability would be unfair to defendants, as it would extend to persons who were not in any way connected with the accident, and to persons who were not in any way connected with the accident, and to persons who were not in any way connected with the accident.

Fourth, as the Court of Appeal agreed, an extension of the scope of liability might only be made by the legislature.

Just because shock in its nature was capable of affecting so wide a range of people, there remained, in his Lordship's opinion, a real need for the law to place some limitation on the extent of admissible claims.

Fourth, as the Court of Appeal agreed, an extension of the scope of liability might only be made by the legislature.

Just because shock in its nature was capable of affecting so wide a range of people, there remained, in his Lordship's opinion, a real need for the law to place some limitation on the extent of admissible claims.

Fourth, as the Court of Appeal agreed, an extension of the scope of liability might only be made by the legislature.

Just because shock in its nature was capable of affecting so wide a range of people, there remained, in his Lordship's opinion, a real need for the law to place some limitation on the extent of admissible claims.

Fourth, as the Court of Appeal agreed, an extension of the scope of liability might only be made by the legislature.

carefully scrutinized. The closer the tie the greater the claim for consideration. The claimant's proximity to the accident, it was obvious that it must be close in both time and space. It was, after all, the fact and consequence of the accident, the claimant must be proved to have caused the nervous shock.

Experience had shown that to insist on direct and immediate causation was impractical and unjust and that under what might be called the "aftermath" doctrine, one who, from close proximity brought soon on the scene, should not be excluded. The result in *Benson v Loe* was correct and indeed inescapable. But a strict test of proximity by sight or hearing should be applied by the courts.

As to communication there was no case in which the law had been extended to persons who were not in any way connected with the accident, and to persons who were not in any way connected with the accident.

Whether some equivalent of sight or hearing, for example, through simultaneous television, would suffice might have to be considered.

His Lordship's indications, imperfectly sketched, and certainly not intended to be applied to individual situations in their entirety, represented either the existing law or the existing law as it might be extended.

They did not introduce a new principle. They did the Lordship's duty in the law already drawn. The plaintiff's case fell within the boundaries of the law so drawn. He would allow her appeal.

LORD EDMUND DAVIES, concurring in the result, said that the sole basis on which the claim was that of public policy — on the ground of what might be called the "floodgates" argument.

His Lordship was unconvinced that the number and area of claims in shock cases would be substantially increased or enlarged were the defendants here held liable.

In the present case, two totally different points arising from the speeches of two of their Lordships called for further attention, both relating to the Court of Appeal's finding of public policy. Lord Bridge seemed to doubt that any regard should have been had to such a consideration, the sole test of liability being the reasonable foreseeability of injury to the plaintiff through nervous shock resulting from the defendants' negligence.

And such foreseeability having been established, it followed that in law no other course was open to the Court of Appeal than to allow the appeal. His Lordship

could not accept that approach.

Nor could his Lordship agree with the Court of Appeal that public policy had no relevance to liability to law.

The proposition that "the public policy" is not justiciable was a novel as it was startling. No novel that in this appeal it was never mentioned during the hearing in the House, and it is not a principle of law to be well established law.

As Lord Reid had said in *British Railways Board v Herrington* ([1972] AC 877, 897): "Legal principles cannot solve the problem. How far occupiers are to be required by law to take steps to safeguard such children must be a matter of public policy".

In accordance with the authorities, public policy issues were justiciable. As his Lordship said: "The difficulty of discovering what public policy is at any given moment certainly does not mean that public policy is a matter of law, and that the judges are bound to take notice of it and of the changes which it undergoes, and that it is a matter of law that the question may be one of ethics rather than of law".

In the present case the Court of Appeal did just that, and they were right in doing so. But they concluded that public policy required them to dismiss what they clearly regarded as an otherwise irretrievable claim. In that they were wrong.

LORD RUSSELL said that if the effect on this wife and mother of the results of the defendants' negligence was considered to have been reasonably foreseeable, his Lordship did not see any justification for not finding them liable in damages therefor. He would not shrink from regarding in an appropriate case policy as something which might feature in a judicial decision.

In the last analysis any policy consideration seemed to be rooted in a fear of floodgates opening. His Lordship was not impressed by that fear. He certainly not sufficiently to deprive this plaintiff of just compensation for the reasonably foreseeable damage done to her.

LORD SCARMAN, accepting Lord Bridge's approach to the law and the conclusion he reached, also shared the Court of Appeal's anxiety and differed from that court in that he was persuaded that in this branch of the law it was not for the courts but for the legislature to set the limits of liability.

The present appeal raised directly a question as to the balance in our law between the functions of judge and legislature. The distinguishing feature of the common law was judicial development and formulation of principle. Policy considerations

would have to be weighed; but the objective of judges was the formulation of principle. And it was not a principle which required a decision which called a degree of "policy" risk. The court's function was to adjudicate according to principle, leaving principle intact. It was not the judge's duty to legislate to draw a line or map out a new path.

In this case common law principles required judges to follow the logic of the "reasonably foreseeable" test, so as to apply it untrammelled by spatial, physical or temporal limits.

But his Lordship was not sure that the result was socially desirable. He foresaw social and financial costs in damages for nervous shock which would be made available to persons other than parents and children who without serious concern only had to be present in the immediate aftermath, suffered nervous shock in consequence of it. Injury or damage to the plaintiff's health was not a result of the accident.

His Lordship developed consideration of the relevant facts and applied the law, approaching the question whether the law should, as a matter of policy, draw a line which exempted from liability a defendant whose negligence act or omission was actually and foreseeably the cause of the plaintiff's psychiatric illness.

His Lordship developed consideration of the relevant facts and applied the law, approaching the question whether the law should, as a matter of policy, draw a line which exempted from liability a defendant whose negligence act or omission was actually and foreseeably the cause of the plaintiff's psychiatric illness.

His Lordship developed consideration of the relevant facts and applied the law, approaching the question whether the law should, as a matter of policy, draw a line which exempted from liability a defendant whose negligence act or omission was actually and foreseeably the cause of the plaintiff's psychiatric illness.

His Lordship developed consideration of the relevant facts and applied the law, approaching the question whether the law should, as a matter of policy, draw a line which exempted from liability a defendant whose negligence act or omission was actually and foreseeably the cause of the plaintiff's psychiatric illness.

His Lordship developed consideration of the relevant facts and applied the law, approaching the question whether the law should, as a matter of policy, draw a line which exempted from liability a defendant whose negligence act or omission was actually and foreseeably the cause of the plaintiff's psychiatric illness.

His Lordship developed consideration of the relevant facts and applied the law, approaching the question whether the law should, as a matter of policy, draw a line which exempted from liability a defendant whose negligence act or omission was actually and foreseeably the cause of the plaintiff's psychiatric illness.

His Lordship developed consideration of the relevant facts and applied the law, approaching the question whether the law should, as a matter of policy, draw a line which exempted from liability a defendant whose negligence act or omission was actually and foreseeably the cause of the plaintiff's psychiatric illness.

His Lordship developed consideration of the relevant facts and applied the law, approaching the question whether the law should, as a matter of policy, draw a line which exempted from liability a defendant whose negligence act or omission was actually and foreseeably the cause of the plaintiff's psychiatric illness.

His Lordship developed consideration of the relevant facts and applied the law, approaching the question whether the law should, as a matter of policy, draw a line which exempted from liability a defendant whose negligence act or omission was actually and foreseeably the cause of the plaintiff's psychiatric illness.

it would seem that the consensus of informed judicial opinion was probably the best yardstick available to determine whether, in any given circumstance, the defendant's negligence was actually and foreseeably the cause of the plaintiff's psychiatric or psychosomatic illness.

Whether the law, as a matter of policy, drew a line which exempted from liability a defendant whose negligence act or omission was actually and foreseeably the cause of the plaintiff's psychiatric illness.

His Lordship developed consideration of the relevant facts and applied the law, approaching the question whether the law should, as a matter of policy, draw a line which exempted from liability a defendant whose negligence act or omission was actually and foreseeably the cause of the plaintiff's psychiatric illness.

His Lordship developed consideration of the relevant facts and applied the law, approaching the question whether the law should, as a matter of policy, draw a line which exempted from liability a defendant whose negligence act or omission was actually and foreseeably the cause of the plaintiff's psychiatric illness.

His Lordship developed consideration of the relevant facts and applied the law, approaching the question whether the law should, as a matter of policy, draw a line which exempted from liability a defendant whose negligence act or omission was actually and foreseeably the cause of the plaintiff's psychiatric illness.

His Lordship developed consideration of the relevant facts and applied the law, approaching the question whether the law should, as a matter of policy, draw a line which exempted from liability a defendant whose negligence act or omission was actually and foreseeably the cause of the plaintiff's psychiatric illness.

His Lordship developed consideration of the relevant facts and applied the law, approaching the question whether the law should, as a matter of policy, draw a line which exempted from liability a defendant whose negligence act or omission was actually and foreseeably the cause of the plaintiff's psychiatric illness.

His Lordship developed consideration of the relevant facts and applied the law, approaching the question whether the law should, as a matter of policy, draw a line which exempted from liability a defendant whose negligence act or omission was actually and foreseeably the cause of the plaintiff's psychiatric illness.

His Lordship developed consideration of the relevant facts and applied the law, approaching the question whether the law should, as a matter of policy, draw a line which exempted from liability a defendant whose negligence act or omission was actually and foreseeably the cause of the plaintiff's psychiatric illness.

His Lordship developed consideration of the relevant facts and applied the law, approaching the question whether the law should, as a matter of policy, draw a line which exempted from liability a defendant whose negligence act or omission was actually and foreseeably the cause of the plaintiff's psychiatric illness.

His Lordship developed consideration of the relevant facts and applied the law, approaching the question whether the law should, as a matter of policy, draw a line which exempted from liability a defendant whose negligence act or omission was actually and foreseeably the cause of the plaintiff's psychiatric illness.

His Lordship developed consideration of the relevant facts and applied the law, approaching the question whether the law should, as a matter of policy, draw a line which exempted from liability a defendant whose negligence act or omission was actually and foreseeably the cause of the plaintiff's psychiatric illness.

Pan Am Recreates the Luxury of the China Clipper.



Pan Am invented airborne luxury.

It is difficult for us to imagine today the thrill of flying on the China Clipper from San Francisco back in 1935. The eighteen hours to Hawaii was considered a miracle, spanning the Pacific in three days impossible.

But all the passengers were well provided for by attentive stewards in specially designed uniforms.

The passengers dined from tables covered in linen. The plates were fine china and the silver was real.

Fresh food was taken on board in Honolulu and passengers chose between fresh pineapple and French pastries as the China Clipper chased the sun across the Pacific.

The elegant tradition continues.

Fresh cold seafood. Champagne. The dilemma of such difficult decisions as having to choose between smooth pâté or the richly textured pâté de campagne.

You can experience Pan Am to these U.S. cities.

New York	Honolulu
Miami	Las Vegas
Los Angeles	New Orleans
San Francisco	Orlando
Seattle	Pittsburgh
Washington D.C.	San Diego
Houston	Atlanta
Dallas/Fort Worth	Tampa
Detroit	Phoenix
	Kansas City

Shrimp in mustard sauce. And this is before dinner.

The vegetables are crisp, the roast beef is precisely the way you want it, the fish is succulent, the wine flows endlessly, the fruit ripened to perfection, the cheeses imported,



First Class. More space, more privacy, more comfort.

the chocolate cake disgraceful.

Yes, First Class Service on Pan Am today is quite an experience.



Pan Am's First Class seat may be the most comfortable in the sky.

The idea behind our Sleeperette® seat service is not new. The first one appeared in our Constellations in 1949 when it took 23 hours to fly between Europe and the U.S. And while the concept is not new its high level of comfort is.

There are enough angles in it to support whatever it is you wish to do—spread out and work, or stretch out and relax.

Should you be fortunate enough to experience this seat of seats, notice the smile that comes to your face as you settle into precisely the right position.

The extraordinary sense of privacy on every Pan Am widebody.

You will experience more space in First Class on every Pan Am widebody 747 and L1011. (And we have more widebodied jets than any other airline, by the way.) This is largely a function of the fact that we usually put fewer seats in the same amount of space as any of the other airlines.

The truth is, there is more space in and around our seat than anyone has been able to find any practical use for.

But there is one delicious impractical consequence. Room enough in which to feel privacy.

This experience of privacy is, perhaps, the greatest luxury to be found in travel these days.

Contact your travel agent, or phone Pan Am.
London 01-409 0688
Birmingham 021-236 9561
Manchester 061-832 7626
Glasgow 041-248 5744
Prestel 215747



Pan Am. You Can't Beat the Experience.

David Watt

Three years on, the ironic anniversary

May 4, 1979:

Mrs Thatcher arriving at Number 10: 'Where there is discord may we bring harmony. Where there is error may we bring truth'



April 25, 1982:

With John Nott, after the recapture of South Georgia: 'We should rejoice... and congratulate our forces'



A Conservative MP told me yesterday that after the sinking of HMS Sheffield he felt guilty that he and his colleagues should have spent so much of the week speculating about the effect of the Falklands crisis on the local government elections.

One sees what he means. Beside questions of physical survival in the south Atlantic, questions of political survival in the town halls and even at Westminster are to be seen in a very different perspective. Nevertheless he should not feel excessively defensive. The Falklands crisis has already been affected by domestic politics and will ultimately be determined by them. Equally, domestic politics will be determined by the Falklands conflict. The two cannot be separated.

The fate of Mrs Thatcher, and the Government, hinges on the issue and the way the electorate eventually judges the outcome. The knowledge that this is so will powerfully (and rightly) affect the decisions of the Cabinet and Parliament's attitude to negotiations. In other words, the fate which ordained with sublime malignity that the Sheffield should be destroyed on the third anniversary of the day on which Mrs Thatcher took office has some ironic significance.

It would be easy to say that without the Falklands question the Thatcher government would be in good shape; and indeed just a few weeks ago, before the crisis blew up, the conventional wisdom in Conservative circles proclaimed that it was all going to come right after all — and for a good variety of reasons. First the economy.

The indicators are beginning to look up: inflation is coming down fast and the underlying tone of the stock market is buoyant. British industry, by common consent, has become more competitive from having shed jobs and share prices have risen. Management practices during the recession. Admittedly unemployment is bound to remain above three million until after the election but it has been so bad for so long that the voters may now

accept it as a fact of life, beyond the scope of politics and politicians. If it is showing a downward trend at the election that will be on this calculation, quite good enough.

Next there is the coherence and credibility of the Government's team. The Prime Minister herself is said by her officials to be growing in skill and self-confidence. Her supporters believe moreover that the Cabinet, having wrenched by one means or another such awkward whigish foreign bodies as Lords Carrington and Soames, Sir Ian Gilmour and Mr St John Stevas, is now a reasonably homogenous body subservient to Mrs Thatcher's will. It only needs the departure of Mr Prior and possibly, in due course, the decent retirement of Mr Whitelaw to be more or less everything the heart could desire.

This last point is not mere commentator's sarcasm. There is a genuine argument here, conceded even by some wags, that the public is weary of the Government. The debate about monetarism continues to rage at the academic level but essentially it is over because the Government has won. There is wide acceptance that unpleasant economic medicine had to be prescribed.

Moreover, the argument continues, Mrs Thatcher's position on law and order, permissiveness, decentralisation and the trade unions are all, in practice, those her great mass of the public. People admire her even if they do not like her and are more likely to vote for her if they feel she is in control than if she is having to compromise her principles. Seen in this light, the Falklands crisis is an unfortunate incident which, if it drags on indefinitely, ends in what appears to be defeat, will no doubt undo all the good effects listed above but which, if it can be settled quickly and with some semblance of honour, will leave the basic Conservative advantages untouched and even enhanced by the positively Churchillian image of steadfastness, determination and patriotism with which it will be possible to clothe the Prime Minister.

This is an attractive prospect and there is no earthly way of proving that it is wrong. On the other hand there is undoubtedly a plausible counter case to be made. So far as the underlying economic situation is concerned, it can certainly be argued that the timing is wrong.

Unless the American econ-

omy stages a major recovery this year (which looks increasingly improbable) the British economy will remain depressed until well into 1983 and possibly for the whole of the year. In any case the optimistic scenario depends on two other improbables — in the short term a pick-up in investment and in the longer term a willingness on the part of the unions (and the voters) to watch profits go up rather than wages.

On the credibility of the Cabinet more particularly the Prime Minister there is, to put it at its lowest, a considerable price to be paid for homogeneity. Whatever the doctrinal arguments between wets and dries, the cumulative loss of the wets from the Cabinet in terms of experience and political weight would be quite damaging. The absence of men — or for that matter women — who are willing and able to take on Mrs Thatcher in argument must eventually lead to policy. Almost everything that has happened in the past three years, from her first reference to St Francis of Assisi to her 'rejoice' over South Georgia, bears witness to the fact that she is an impetuous woman whose instincts are highly combative and

emotional. She is also an experienced politician but reason, caution and calculation come second and need to be evoked by the passage of time and the painful process of argument.

Since she is often overbearing in the extreme (an old hand recalls Melbourne's remark: 'I wish I was as certain of one thing as Tom Macaulay is about everything') it takes some courage and political muscle to act as midwife to her rational reactions. These are not attributes now much in evidence, and there are a number of people on the Conservative back benches and in her coterie who do their utmost to persuade her that the voice of her right-wing prophet and all others false. The results are frequently impressive and sometimes admirable but the total effect on her prime ministership is dangerous.

This consideration leads to another: that while the present Government may well have shifted the centre of political gravity towards the Thatcher position (as Sir Keith Joseph always hoped) that does not mean that the British, after several hundred years, have suddenly become people easy to lead from a position far away from what

ever appears at the time to be the middle ground.

The charge of 'extremism' is always a damaging one in British politics but the practical difficulties of achieving compromise in a complicated open society are the really substantial drawback to the abandonment of the centre. The Falklands affair puts much of this to the test. The Prime Minister has apparently shown all her best qualities — courage and stamina — during the last week but also some of her worst: impetuosity and inflexibility.

She is in an embattled state. She has lost in Lord Carrington a man who never shrank from standing up to her. Mr Whitelaw and Mr Pym are, to put it delicately, more oblique in their arguments and both lack self-confidence in foreign policy. Mr Nott, who was appointed Defence Secretary specifically to cut the budget, is out of his depth. Again much of the advice Mrs Thatcher has to rely on comes from The Foreign Office, of which she is profoundly suspicious.

On top of all this the real pinch is that it is hard to see a way out of the crisis that does not involve either all-out war against Argentina on the one hand or some compromise of the principles Mrs Thatcher has proclaimed. The country does not want the first, and the 60 or so right-wingers on the Conservative back benches who constitute her strongest support will not countenance the second.

If, as I expect, Mrs Thatcher's head eventually beats her doctrinal conscience I do not say her heart chooses to risk the displeasure of her immediate supporters rather than the long-term resentment of the electors, she is not, in my opinion, home and dry.

But since a compromise is probably the only way of maintaining some semblance of national consensus into the fourth year of her administration it at least gives her a sporting chance, and for this reason it is really the only possible course.

© Times Newspapers Limited, 1982

Contraception: how many will heed the Pope?

by Clifford Longley
Religious Affairs Correspondent

There used to be a trilogy of Roman Catholic evils, lumped together and condemned in a sweeping phrase: 'contraception, abortion, and euthanasia.' It was a fair bet, 20 years ago, that if a Roman Catholic priest or bishop were sermonizing on moral issues, by 'moral' he meant those three. Somehow, in that period of time, the list shrank to two. It is now discernibly expanding again, to include nuclear war, racial discrimination, and Third World issues. But contraception, somewhere along the line, has dropped out of sight.

It would be extremely difficult to trace a single official statement of the Roman Catholic Church in England and Wales in the last decade that said anything at all about contraception. There is an embarrassed silence. Many priests, the majority of Roman Catholic lay people, and even possibly most bishops in this country do not support their church's official teaching. Mention it in the context of Pope John Paul II's visit to Britain later this month, and there is a distinct drawing in of breath through clenched teeth. The Pope goes all the way with the official line, and is going to say so when he comes.

He considers himself an expert on the subject of sex and marriage, and as Pope he can lay down the law single-handed. Thus while a synod of bishops spent the Roman autumn of 1980 making speeches to each other about family life, the Pope was delivering a series of weekly homilies on the subject in St Peter's. One of them produced his famous remark about husbands committing adultery with their wives, something the bishops had not thought of.

At the end of the synod he told them some of the answers to the complex issues that had been causing them such anguish, rather as if they had asked Bowdler. That occasion produced the almost equally famous ruling that divorced Catholics in second marriages could not receive the sacraments unless they lived chastely as brother and sister.

It was not the answer the bishops had come to, and it horrified the English delegation. Cardinal Hume, needless to say, has not passed the instruction on to his flock.

The English bishops, for the first time in the progressive vanguard of Catholic opinion, had been working for some time to prise open the Vatican's locked door. They hurt their fingers when the Pope slammed it shut again. Cardinal Hume and the Archbishop of Liverpool, Monsignor Derek Worlock, had seen the surveys of opinion in the English church, and concluded that the contraception issue was responsible for a damaging sense of alienation among the faithful.

When the pastoral congress of the Roman Catholic Church took place at Liverpool in spring 1980, the decided the problem could be suppressed no longer. The anxiety and confusion of lay delegates to the congress came into the open, and there was a large majority for the proposition that the traditional line would have to be changed or 'developed' to use the more respectful, generally preferred word.

What they meant was clear enough. The traditional line

states that every time a Roman Catholic married couple have sexual intercourse using a contraceptive device, or every time they have intercourse if the wife is on the pill — for contraceptive reasons, they are committing a mortal sin. Only if they repent of their actions, in confession to a priest, can they receive Holy Communion. The sin was declared by Pope Pius XI in 1930 and Pope Paul VI in 1968, is intrinsic to the act. No amount of good will or right intention can justify it.

Pope John Paul holds this position only. The delegation to the pastoral congress certainly did not. The message was carried to Rome by Cardinal Hume and Mr Worlock, and they returned rebuffed. Subsequently the Pope has reiterated the traditional line, in his official response to the synod published last year, and the impasse is as solid as ever. The Liverpool congress appears nevertheless to have drained some of the poison off, simply by letting the lay Roman Catholic voice be heard.

There remains a quite numerous section of the Catholic population, particularly older people, which loyally upholds the traditional teaching. Meanwhile the Catholic birth-rate has fallen to the point where it is not significantly different from the rest of the population, and the majority of young married Catholics have somehow come to terms with their consciences (sometimes after a word of reassurance from a priest that the ban on contraception is perhaps not quite like other tenets of the Catholic faith, being ignorable so long as it is ignored in a serious-minded sort of way).



Pope John Paul II: laying down the law

The Pope's contribution to 'healing this division in the church' was to instruct moral theologians that they should produce more convincing arguments in support of the traditional line. There may be theologians who have responded, but the consensus of their peers is against them.

Most theologians who do not want trouble have directed their energies elsewhere; because if they had to about contraception they would be regarded as challenging the Pope's authority. It was contraception, after all, which sent the Swiss theologian Hans Küng in his exploration of the origins and limits of papal authority on moral matters, and he was stripped of his title as a Catholic theologian by the Vatican as a result.

Theologians have generally avoided writing about sexual matters, just as bishops and priests, in England at any rate, have avoided preaching about them. It is not a healthy situation, and heavy papal emphasis on the issue can only make it worse.

How the anti-lead lobby fuelled the petrol debate

At the international gurus of the lead poisoning controversy converge on London this weekend for a conference organized by the aggressive campaign dedicated to embarrassing the government into taking lead out of petrol. It is worth assessing how far that crusade has gone and in which direction.

By the end of the year, the Campaign for Lead-Free Air (CLFA) may well have persuaded all three opposition parties to take up lead-free petrol policies; it has recharged and polarized a debate which looked set to fade in the aftermath of last year's government decision to cut but not eliminate lead from petrol. In the face of the issue's almost unique capacity for arousing public anxiety over child health, government ministers are looking for appeasing measures.

The Times has now investigated how the original government announcement came to be made. The findings show that it was a prolonged battle over tangled priorities, and in the end the ministers went down the line of least expensive resistance. Muddled evidence that the invisible and tasteless lead aerosol emitted by car exhausts may damage children's intelligence, and the government's unwillingness to do anything which cost money about other crucial sources of lead pollution. If the campaign wins,

it will be a rare example of moral politics defeating realpolitik.

The negotiation began in November 1979 when a working party of civil servants, chaired by Mr John Rowcliffe, a Department of the Environment under-secretary in charge of the ministry's Central Directorate of Environmental Pollution, started to digest two documents: the 'Lawther Report', a Government-commissioned study of lead pollution, and a lesser-known but equally important report written by a civil service committee on the costs and implications of various possible decisions about petrol lead (known by its acronym as the WOPLIP report). The working party was to sit for almost 18 months before presenting a divided report to a cabinet committee and was attended by, or heard from, the departments of health, transport, environment, energy, industry, the Treasury and London Transport.

According to a Department of Energy internal memorandum of July 1980, both the DHSS and the DoE began by arguing that not only should there be an immediate cut in the lead content of petrol, but that it should be accompanied by 'a further commitment to lead-free petrol'. 'Some progress has been made', said the note, 'in establishing wider areas of agreement, but it is not possible to resolve the fundamental departmental differ-

ences at official level'.

Contrary to the claims of both the attackers and the defenders of lead, the health and environment officials had some muted support for their stand from the Lawther committee. The committee of experts published its report three months after the working party first met and to its chorus of criticism for its dismissive attitude to evidence on the risks from petrol lead.

Its only recommendations on the subject said that 'emissions of lead to the air from traffic and other sources should be progressively reduced'; Lawther and at least several of his colleagues meant that the lead level in petrol should be reduced until it reached zero. 'I was in favour', Professor Lawther said last week, 'and I still am.' 'Progressively' means ultimately to phase it out.

He added that he thought that this had been the whole committee's view. In October 1980, two members of the Lawther committee, Dr William Yule and Dr Richard Lansdown, presented the preliminary findings of some research which they had been asked to do by the committee to test American surveys which suggested an association between lead levels and reductions in intelligence. Although when the research was published almost a year later, its conclusions were hedged with cautions, the reports brought back to their department by the

DHSS officials present at the meeting created a fear that the Government might announce a cautious cut in lead decision at almost exactly the same moment as a key piece of research advanced knowledge of its dangers. But during that autumn, the push towards the lead-free position was being abandoned. Why?

Inside the flurry of obstacles thrown up by government spokesmen from the Prime Minister downwards since the launch of the new CLEAR campaign, there are two problems still seen as insuperable. No solution to the problem which would really alter lead levels in the atmosphere is going to be cheap and the dilemma was to settle where the costs should fall. If there was to be a sharp cut but nothing else, the cost fell on the oil companies. If there was to be a gradual phase-out of lead from petrol, there would be a slightly higher national fuel consumption and the costs would fall on the car manufacturers.

The Department of Industry argued that a move to lead-free petrol ahead of the rest of Europe would weaken British Leyland during the transition. If foreign car manufacturers were better placed to sell cars in Britain running on lead-free, production lines would have to be adapted to make both lead and lead-free engines and that any increase in the cost of cars or fuel might depress demand for cars.

While all these arguments are challenged by the anti-lead campaigners, they have not so far found many converts in Whitehall. And the safety of British Leyland would have found a receptive ear at the (E)EA cabinet committee which made the eventual decision 13 months ago to lay the cost on the oil refiners by bringing the lead level down to 0.15 grams per litre by the end of 1985. It was established 'not to consider ecological' questions, but micro-industrial problems.

Ministers have sometimes argued that EEC regulations prevent a move to lead-free petrol, citing either the directive which says that governments should not set lead levels lower than 15g/l, or suggesting that foreign manufacturers of leaded petrol cars might claim that the change would be a barrier to selling their cars in Britain. The minimum limit is regarded in Whitehall as being 'changeable' if any country wants to lower it. The articles of the Treaty of Rome which deal with the trade restraint exempt any restrictions which can be justified by the protection of 'human or animal life or health'. Neither of these problems approaches the dimensions of the two main snags.

The second of those was a safety problem which has ensured that because of lead and immediate action on the sources of lead pollution is hard, full action on the

minor sources will have to wait. The Government accepted the scientific consensus that petrol lead is a minor contributor to each person's 'burden' of lead; new evidence appears to challenge that assumption.

None of the departments at the discussions were prepared to spend extra money to help replumb buildings with lead piping or to redecorate houses with flaking leaded paint, on those crucial sources, action has been confined to exhortation and the extension of the home-improvement grant scheme to cover new piping.

The polarised confrontations of the last few months have obscured the fact that the medical voices which come scepticism about the evidence with an advocacy of eliminating lead. Professor Michael Rutter, a professor of child psychiatry who was retained by the Lawther committee to review the evidence on lead and intelligence calls the research 'muddy' but says that the government should 'play safe'. As Professor Lawther himself put it: 'I personally think that banning lead from petrol will only mean a drop of 10 or 15 per cent of each person's lead and there are far worse sources. But OK if the world wants to pay for that much, who am I to wish pollution in the air?'

George Brock

Nye's widow says no to another BBC TV request

Baroness Lee, the widow of Aneurin Bevan, has cancelled her engagement to appear on the BBC 2 programme *Did you see...?* tomorrow night. The reason is the offence she took at what she calls the 'unpleasant vulgarity' of the script of Paul Ferris's documentary *Nye*, which BBC 1 screened last weekend.

Baroness Lee refused to help Ferris, with his research in preparation for the play, though she did talk for six hours with John Hartley, the actor who played her husband. In the event she found the play 'a travesty, creating a completely wrong impression.'

No doubt *Nye* is intended to be a major topic on this week's *Did you see...?* Baroness Lee's place has been taken by Jill Craigie, the wife of Michael Foot who succeeded Bevan in his Ebbw Vale constituency and is his biographer. Foot himself was the first to be invited. 'Jill Craigie is fine', Baroness Lee told yesterday. 'She will represent the views of both Michael and myself. Michael was like a younger brother in our family.'

Curbing cuts

One of the sensational aspects of the long parliamentary career of the late Lord Janner, who died this week, was his ultimately successful campaign against

stick-knives. In 1954 he surrounded the Commons brandishing such a weapon in the House. The Home Secretary was quickly intimidated into tightening restrictions on their sale. The incident is well-remembered here because my colleague Laurie Westcott, then a young journalist in Leicester, was an accomplice before the act. It was he who suggested the idea to Janner, and who bought the knife on his behalf.

Front-runner

Among the runners in Sunday's London Marathon PHS's money is on Richard Paice. I do not take him to win, but I hope he finishes because he has come from Cairn to raise money by running the race for the Brooke Hospital for Animals in Egypt. This institution originated in the philanthropy of Dorothy Brooke, the wife of a British cavalry officer, who was appalled at the fate of 22,000 British war horses sold to the Egyptians at the end of the First World War and worked there for long years afterwards.

The hospital's clinics are still hard at work in Cairo, Luxor and Alexandria, tending as many as 9,000 broken-down equines a year.

Artistic thanks

The parish of Upton-cum-Chelvey in Slough has devised a pretty gift to thank Rosalind Runcie, the pianist wife of the Archbishop of Canterbury, who is giving a recital in aid of their church restoration fund in the

THE TIMES DIARY



Robin Borwick, founder and vice-president of the Donkey Breed Society, reacted eagerly to my mention that the Shropshire and West Midlands Agricultural Society

show would hold classes for 'cattle, horses, sheep, even donkeys'. Since 1967, he says, his society has encouraged its members to breed only from the best stock, which has resulted in the virtual elimination of unweaned donkeys. This, I suppose, is what they call asinine humour.

Is it a deliberate refinement of the torture of travel by tube that London Transport places cigarette advertisements in almost every non-smoking compartment on the Central Line?

Save the king

Even in Togo there was no getting away from the Falkland Islands dispute. While in Lome I met Michael Dunn, a Californian expedition guide, who returned from the islands earlier this year. His principle concern was that Britain's bombing raids on the Stanley airport runway might have damaged East Falkland's recently re-established colonies of king penguins in reserves at Volunteer Point and on Kidney Island nearby. The kings are the largest and most beautiful of the

islands' five breeding penguin species, and were previously subject to depredation in the whaling days when their oil was used in lamps. Ecologically, Dunn said, the Falklands are as valuable as the Galapagos.

Visitors barred

Dating back to her childhood in Buenos Aires, Jill Goulder has an Argentine version of Monty Python. It is called Estanciero, and features Argentine provinces. The chief difference from the English version of the game is that there is no 'Visiting' in Gaelic. If you land on Gael you are behind bars and that's it.

Out for the count

Hay-fever sufferers in the Irish Republic have been caught up in the Falklands affair. The pollen trap used by the Department of Botany at Dublin's Trinity College to take the daily pollen count, normally published at this time of year, was lent to the British Antarctic Survey team in the South Atlantic and its return

has been hampered by hostilities. It will not now reach Dublin until May 19.

Free flight

A housemaster at Cufford School, Bury St Edmunds, has been making a study of pigeon post. John Humphries tells me that pigeon-fanciers of the Suffolk and Essex Border Federation hire a lorry, a driver and a liberator to take their pigeons on a three-day tour to the north of Scotland. The cost per bird, at 38p, comfortably undercuts the Post Office.

The birds' own performance on the return journey is even more impressive. Not only do they travel free, but with a following wind a bird released in Thurso at 5 am can be back in its Ipswich loft at any time from 3.30 pm.

Polite mantel

Debutant Etiquette and Modern Manners are in plebeian paperback today, published by Pan at a not too impudent £2.50. Elsie Burch Donald, the editor, tells me that there has been no argument with her editors since the book was first published last year, save some well-publicized



outrage over sleeping arrangements for unmarried couples, which need not concern us here.

What I do wonder is whether anybody took any notice of her advice that invitations should be kept off the drawing-room mantelpiece. PHS's mantel carries nothing but a stopped clock, some half-burnt candles, assorted ornaments and a few old corks, but in homes I visit I still see the fireplace surrounded by ostentatiously displayed cards. This curious custom of display is well-entrenched in upper circles, though it is plainly liable to hurt neighbours and friends who see that the recipients have been bidden where they them-

selves would not be welcome. There is I believe, some mention in Trollope, though the mantelpiece there may have been in the seamy privacy of a bedroom or the like.

PHS's polite advice to those who are still flaunting cards is: 'Do as I do. Get a date-line, and keep it by your writing desk.'

Just playing dead

Chris Galer, who sent his manuscript *Thin Ice* a birthday card after it had been languishing in the drama production office of BBC Radio Wales for a year, has now received a reply from Cardiff. It is a mourning card, inscribed on the front: 'In Deepest Sympathy'. Inside it says: 'Thoughts of deepest sympathy are with you at this sad time.'

All is not lost, though. The producer's secretary explains that the script is still alive, though neglected because her boss has had pleurisy. Galer is now sending the producer a 'Get Well Soon' card.

Diary quiz

In this week's news:

1. How was it that APTs tipped both off the track and down the pan?

2. Does an attempt to disguise garlicky breath with peppermint end in failure?

3. What were Gimcrack's winnings at the Two-Thousand Guineas meeting at 'Newmarket'?

4. Who has been reliving her agonies in America?

Answers here on Monday.

PHS

reception: many will the Pope? Clifford Longley



P.O. Box 7, 200 Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8EZ Telephone: 01-837 1234

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

BEYOND THE BATTLE

It is now evident that intense diplomatic activity is taking place in an attempt to find a negotiated solution to the Falklands crisis. In itself that is all to the good. What is required is a just settlement, and it would obviously be better if that can be brought about without the shedding of any more blood. But it should not be assumed that any negotiated settlement must be its very nature be a just one. There are certain criteria that must be satisfied if negotiations are not simply to offer diplomatic clothing for a failure to enforce a principle.

The first criterion was set out by Mrs Thatcher at question time yesterday: "there can be no ceasefire unless it is accompanied by withdrawal which is fully and properly supervised." Otherwise a ceasefire would simply provide a lull in the conflict which would not only leave the Argentine in full control of the islands but would also enable it to pour in supplies so that its troops would be much better equipped to withstand a further blockade if the ceasefire were to break down. This would mean that a ceasefire, far from being the first step towards a reasonable settlement, would remove all military pressure from the Argentine to make any further concessions.

Mrs Thatcher also said: "there must be a process as to the timing, sequence and verification of events." The phraseology is interesting. It is not quite the same as saying that the Argentine forces must clear out of the islands before anything else can be discussed. It allows for the possibility of a phased procedure, with interlocking arrangements, provided that Britain was not required to act simply on the basis of Argentine protestations of good faith. There would have to be adequate proof that at any particular stage they had actually done what they had undertaken to do.

These are questions requiring delicate judgment. It would be unwise for British public opinion to seek in advance to tie the hands of their negotiators on points of detail. Some flexibility will be required if there is to be a chance of reaching any agreement. But it is right to insist that whatever arrangements for withdrawal are made must be absolutely precise. It will be necessary to take great pains to ensure that what is thought to be a phased settlement does not turn out to be an unconditional ceasefire.

For the longer term there are a number of possibilities. It is not, and has never been

throughout this crisis, part of the British case to insist that the Falklands must remain permanently under British jurisdiction. This is not a colonial conflict. What is at issue is the right of the islanders not to be forced to join another state or even to submit to its overall control against their will. This is a right that must be observed if any settlement is to be regarded as a just one.

That does not mean that the Falklanders alone should be able to choose their future constitutional status, or that they need to be involved in every stage of the negotiation; nor does it mean that their previous constitutional status cannot be changed. A lasting settlement, which must be in their interest as much as anybody else's, may in the long term require that the issue should be internationalised in one way or another to achieve their greater security, which is the universal aim. One possibility would clearly be some form of United Nations trusteeship. But whatever is agreed must ultimately receive the endorsement of the islanders themselves, freely given. The Government should not be too much to ask of an international organisation that subscribes to the principle of self-determination.

THE ITALIAN REVIVAL

The election of Signor Ciriaco de Mita as Secretary-General of the Italian Christian Democrat party probably brings closer the end of Signor Giovanni Spadolini's government founded on the co-operation of Christian Democrats and Socialists. Signor de Mita represents the wing of Christian Democracy which is hostile to the ambitions of the Socialist leader, Signor Bettino Craxi, and willing to consider a new arrangement with the Communists (short of giving them seats inside the cabinet) in order to recapture the premiership for the Christian Democrats, who believe that as the largest party they have a right to it.

Italian governmental politics are a bizarre and byzantine game whose details are followed only by the immediate players, while the rest of the world finds it difficult even to pretend to take an interest. Only occasionally are the contours of Italian politics thrown into sudden and lurid relief by a dramatic spotlight, as happened in 1975 when the Communists seemed on the threshold of government, or again in 1978 during the appalling calvary of Aldo Moro. Even then, attention soon wandered. The drama itself was stark enough, but the reactions of the Italian political forces to it were too complex for an impatient foreign opinion to grasp.

AMERICA'S EXPOSED ECONOMY

The problem of the dollar has dominated the international monetary scene for more than ten years. It is the dollar's role in the world monetary system that makes the rest of the world so keenly aware of what is happening to domestic American economic policy and interest rates. The one country which has shown little interest in the dollar's exchange rate is the United States. The Reagan Administration has stressed again and again that it will not intervene in foreign exchange markets to change the value of the dollar.

Now a group of the world's leading experts on the world's financial system, including some of the most influential central bankers, has recommended that the United States should reconsider its attitude. Their views ought to be taken to heart by the American Administration and should be pressed on Mr Donald Regan, the Treasury Secretary, by the Chancellor of the Exchequer when the two men meet in London today.

The suggestion comes from the Group of Thirty, a "think tank" led by Dr Johannes

Witteveen, the former Managing Director of the International Monetary Fund. The group says that the United States should show greater willingness to intervene in foreign exchange markets and should cut its budget deficit. It says that the United States economy is no longer capable of being run as if it were self-contained. Other nations in the world have had to learn the painful lessons of interdependence since the war. Until recently the sheer size of the American economy seemed to exempt it from this law.

A greater openness to international trade also means that American inflation is more susceptible to big falls in the value of the dollar. It is tempting for governments to want to count down on the number of economic variables which they are trying to control. But the United States now has great reasons of its own for wanting the external value of the dollar to stay relatively stable if it wants the internal value of its currency to stay stable. In that sense, the United States has become an open economy in the way that small countries such as

Britain and Sweden are open economies.

The case for saying that a stable dollar is in America's interests is thus very strong. Opponents of intervention do not usually deny this overtly any longer. But they say that any intervention is bound to end up destabilising foreign exchange markets, not stabilising them. There is no basis for this assertion. It is true that intervention alone cannot fight against underlying forces. But properly used it can do something to cut down the often irrational swings which occur in markets with floating exchange rates. The Administration ought to open its mind to this possibility.

It should also, as the report stresses, ensure that it does not end up with a tough domestic monetary policy and a loose fiscal policy pulling in opposite directions. The signs of a compromise between the White House and Senate Republicans on taxes in the coming years are an encouraging step in the right direction. But further progress to cut the deficit is going to be needed if the markets are going to be convinced.

Poplar councillors

From Mr Robert Latham.

Sir, Your leader on the Camden Council (April 30) implies that the Poplar councillors went to prison in the 1920s because they refused to pay the surcharge imposed on them for introducing the £4 minimum wage for their employees.

This was not the case. They were imprisoned for refusing to levy the rate imposed by the London County Council. This enabled them to spend more in

helping the unemployed while simultaneously reducing the local rate burden on their electors. They emerged from prison victorious since the rating system was radically transformed as a result of their protest.

The case of the £4 minimum wage paid to the employees came a little later. Although the law provided that the council could pay such wages "as they think fit", the district auditor did not think that the words in the Act meant what they said, and neither did the judges when the case went to the courts.

By the time the Law Lords had found in the auditor's favour, the surcharges totalled over £50,000. But the councillors never paid the surcharges and never went to prison. The Minister of Health quashed the surcharges and in turn got himself into trouble with the law. The detailed story is told in a recent book *Poplartism* by Noreen Branson.

Yours etc,
ROBERT LATHAM,
10 Albert Street,
Camden Town, NW1.

The Falklands: seeking a diplomatic solution

From Mr Peter Vis

Sir, With the saddening loss of the Sheffield, and more particularly the 30 men's lives, there is an even greater urgency for an ending of hostilities in the South Atlantic. It further stresses the need for a ceasefire, and for a new peaceful initiative to be taken. The alternative seems only to be a continuation, and very possibly a further escalation, of this state of undeclared warfare which can only lead to a further loss of life. Surely more people are recognizing now that the hostilities are getting increasingly out of proportion.

But the need for the Government itself to call for a ceasefire needs to be stressed all the more in view of the increasing difficulty for Britain to come out of the crisis "with honour", and without increasing the already excessively high price paid in terms of human life. With British lives having been lost the Government may feel that there is an even greater pressure to achieve something more than could have been achieved by previous negotiations. There is now too great a danger of the Government adopting the political inclination to go on, and even escalate action, rather than draw back and give a negotiated settlement another chance.

To go on would be to undertake a hazardous political and military gamble. It is not too late to negotiate; in fact, to do so is imperative if more lives are not to be lost. The Government should instigate moves for a ceasefire and recognise that discretion, and a little more flexibility in our negotiating position, may be the less spectacular but undoubtedly more expeditious solution. Please let us learn the tragic lesson of Tuesday's action.

I remain, Sir,
Yours faithfully,
PETER VIS,
St Catharine's College,
Cambridge.
May 5.

From Mr Anthony Beaumont-Dark, MP for Selly Oak (Conservative)

Sir, I have been surprised that usually intelligent people have been saying that they disapprove of Argentina's action in the Falklands, and it was right to send a task force, and yet immediately casualties arise it becomes wrong.

In the history of conflict, there has never been a painless war because there is an inability of able, rational people to control irrational events, and the Falklands is such an irrational event, as wars must always be to thinking people. The trouble is with conflicts as with this one, they are always started by irrational governments.

The situation we face is that we cannot necessarily control the intensity and the scale of the war, therefore unless Argentina can be brought, not to unconditional surrender, but to unconditional negotiations, we must prepare ourselves for more sacrifices and a time scale that we are not contemplating at the present or future date. I am, Sir, George Ball, a distinguished American wrote to Robert McNamara, the Secretary of Defence during the Vietnam crisis in October 1964, words that

all of our aggressors and defenders should have on our desks:

"It is the nature of escalation that each move passes the option to the other side, while at the same time the party which seems to be losing will be tempted to keep raising the ante. To the extent that the response to a move can be controlled, that move is probably ineffective. If the move is effective it may not be possible to control or accurately anticipate the response. Once on the 'tiger's back we cannot be sure of picking the place to dismount.'"

These comments were true then and they are true even to the Falklands Islands conflict today. One thing, however, certain, the Government cannot be faulted in their resolve and conduct and deserve out backing for the instant recognition they have properly made that if democracies are not prepared for sacrifices and shy away from casualties we will all inevitably eventually live under dictatorships of one kind or another.

Your obedient servant,
ANTHONY BEAUMONT-DARK,
House of Commons,
May 5.

From Mr T. E. Wilkerson

Sir, On his most recent return from Washington the Foreign Secretary claimed yet again that the military action in the present dispute with Argentina is to show that armed aggression must not succeed. May I venture to disagree?

It is simply not our business to deliver moral homilies whether to Argentina or to the rest of the world. It is our business when the homilies are delivered by an enormous task force. The only question that should concern us is whether the British inhabitants of the Falkland Islands are to be governed, against their will, by the military forces of a thoroughly nasty regime.

Yours faithfully,
T. E. WILKERSON,
Department of Philosophy,
University of Nottingham,
Nottingham.
May 4.

From Canon Eric James

Sir, Would it help negotiations on the Falklands on the crucial question of sovereignty to remember the words of the Foreign Office minister Lord Trefgarne working for the Government on the British Nationality Bill, first, last July: "I must remind your Lordships that however strong the affection the fact remains that the Falklands are not and never have been a part of the United Kingdom."

And, secondly, last October, on the same Bill: "We cannot grant British citizenship to the peoples of one dependent territory and expect the others to stand idly by."

Clearly the Government did not want the Falklands to be British at any rate, not fully British.

Yours sincerely,
ERIC JAMES, Hon-Director,
Christian Action,
43 Holywell Hill,
St Albans,
Hertfordshire.
May 5.

Origins of printing

From Dr Christopher de Hamel

Sir, Dr Lotte Hellinga (April 24) makes several wise points of caution concerning the suggestion in the Sotheby catalogue of the Domesday sale of manuscripts on June 21 that faint printed initials in a well defined group of Dutch manuscript Books of Hours may be connected with the famous legend of a Dutchman experimenting with a printing press around 1470, the approximate date of the manuscripts in question.

I should like to make two small points: the first is that the existence of printed marks in this group of manuscripts was first noticed by Professor J. D. Farguhar, to whom credit should go for this remarkable observation. The second is that by associating the marks with the old Coster story I had no thought of undermining the certain fact that printing with movable type was devised in Mainz around 1450.

The new hypothesis, if true, would in fact nearly explain away the foolish Coster legend. Laurens Coster is said to have used stamped letters for making books and it was always supposed with hindsight that this meant whole books or block books. No

From Dr Derek Sayer

Sir, The sinking of the General Belgrano, with the probable loss of several hundred lives, set me thinking about the constancy of the principles in whose name politicians commit mass murder. Some years ago Mr Ian Smith usurped British sovereignty in Rhodesia with the explicit aim of denying several million British subjects the right to self-determination. I do not recall the party of Mr Foot and (as it then was) Dr Owen instantly despatching a task force to make the world safe for democracy. And the Churchillian noises from the other side of the house had less to do with the need not to appease dictators than with "kith and kin".

Yours sincerely,
DEREK SAYER,
Department of Sociology,
University of Glasgow,
61 Southpark Avenue,
Glasgow.
May 4.

From Mr John A Flood

Sir, It is ironic that in the present crisis with Argentina you should have felt it necessary to hold out your "Prisoner of Conscience" column (note, May 4) Yours faithfully,
John A Flood
Newhaven
Leicester Lane
Leamington Spa
Warwickshire
May 4

From Lady Butterfield

Sir, With reference to Mr Roberts's letter in *The Times* (April 29), is it not possible that the West may be moving into a new phase in world history when reliance upon formal declaration of war and the laws of war, as drawn up by the Geneva Conventions of the past, is becoming out of date? Perhaps we should be seeing the presence of the British task force in the South Atlantic (Entebbe, and the failed attempt by America to rescue the Iranian hostages being earlier examples) as the emergence of a police-like action normally operative within the confines of a nation, which is now entering the realm of international affairs.

Yours faithfully,
ISOBEL BUTTERFIELD,
The Master's Lodge,
Downing College,
Cambridge.

From Captain P. D. Tatton-Brown, R.N.

Sir, It is clear from the Falkland Islands crisis that nuclear weapons cannot be used to protect British territory. We cannot use them to get Argentina to remove her troops from British soil. So a small country without nuclear weapons is not helpless in the face of a bigger one with them. So much for nuclear blackmail.

Will our politicians never learn that nuclear warheads are the most useless weapons. They cannot be used to fight a war. Not only is there no sensible use for them whatsoever, no sane person could ever find one; they are too ghastly.

If our politicians now learn this there is some hope for peace. Yours faithfully,
PETER TATTON-BROWN,
Grasspark,
Brayford,
Barnstable, Devon.

trace of one has ever been found. The manuscripts, however, are indeed books made with stamped letters, and their unique nature and date are approximately local with the legend. Perhaps it originally meant nothing more than this. If so, we can dismiss it at last.

Dr Hellinga is quite right to say that there is now no proof that the illuminator's workshop was in Haarlem. It could also have been Utrecht, 30 miles away, although the style is not typical of that city.

But one cannot say that the appearance of St Donatian in the calendar points only to Flanders, as this saint, like Bavo, Remigius and others, occurs in all medieval Netherlands calendars.

If the manuscript had not included St Bavo (patron saint of Haarlem and of Ghent) one could have excluded Haarlem as the place of manufacture. It is, all one can say is that if the Coster legend could refer only to printed letters of this curious type, then this group of manuscript Books of Hours is consistent with the story.

Yours faithfully,
CHRISTOPHER DE HAMEL,
Sotheby Park, Bernet & Co,
Bloomfield Place,
off New Bond Street, W1.
May 4.

Down by the riverside

From Mr Terence Bendixson

Sir, The President of the Metropolitan Planning Officers' Society (May 3) offers a choice in Thames-side development between an "overall approach" and "a series of piecemeal decisions", and he criticises Mr Heseltine, the Environment Secretary, for being a piecemealer. I am not averse to all town planning, but when I stand on the steps of the Tate Gallery and look at the even-topped row of office slabs on the other side of the river (undoubtedly the outcome of an overall approach), I am struck by the awfulness of too much overall planning combined with mediocre architecture.

What sort of overall control might be appropriate on south Thames-side? I would suggest that it be confined to producing a continuous walkway, not necessarily always tree-lined or of the same width, and to limiting the mass (not the massing) that developers are allowed to put on their sites. The latter might be called greed control.

eyes — surely the province of architects rather than controllers — should be the main objective. Mr Heseltine seems to recognise this and the competition for the Vauxhall Bridge site shows the fruits of such an approach.

Those convinced of the need for town planners to have the last word in development will say that the cost of eye-catching shapes and rooflines has been made possible because Mr Heseltine has relaxed greed. Mr Heseltine seems to be the case, but given the choice between less profitable development plus nondescript slabs and, for instance, tiers of baroque pavilions containing more rentable space (Mr Terry Farrell's competition entry, article, April 23) most people would, I suspect, prefer to look at the latter.

Delight in architecture has to be paid for. Failure to accept this proposition leads only to drab buildings. They may cost less money but over the years we all pay for them with sore eyes.

Yours faithfully,
TERENCE BENDIXSON,
18 Ifield Road, SW10.
May 4.

Use of animals in circuses

From Mr A. C. W. Hart

Sir, Miss Mary Chipperfield (May 3) attempts to justify the continued use of animals in circuses by referring to the wider issue of unemployment. The exploitation of animals cannot be accepted on such specious grounds. Animal abuses are never justified because they provide someone with a living.

The legislative process is a long one. There is further delay before enforcement. Circuses should have ample time in which to make suitable provision for their animals. The onus is firmly on the circus industry. It created the problem in the first place. The difficulties would be eased substantially if the zoos and safari parks did not provide animals for circuses.

On prosecutions, it is the RSPCA's view that existing legislation is inadequate and needs updating. Miss Chipperfield cannot be suggesting that there have been no advances in ethological and veterinary sciences since the Protection of Animals Act in 1911.

The anomalies of the law will be highlighted when the Zoo Licensing Act 1981 is enforced. Zoos will then be under an obligation to keep their animals in regulated conditions. Circuses will remain exempted and may continue to house animals in deplorable conditions which the RSPCA and increasing numbers of the public regard as wholly unacceptable.

Yours faithfully,
ANELAY HART,
Chairman of the Council,
Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals,
Causway,
West Sussex.
May 4.

John Walters case

Mr Peter Hill and Mr Martin Young

Sir, Our film about John Walters in the Rough Justice series was not at all incorrect in its reference to forensic evidence.

Dr Raymond Grant (letter, April 29) will recall that evidence was brought at the trial that a laboratory liaison officer was seen by a police witness handling the clothes of both accused and victim while he moved them from plastic to paper bags ready for subsequent analysis. The defence suggested, as we said in the film, that this was how the fibres from John Walters' clothes could have come to be on the clothes of the victim, Miss Aufferet.

We are, of course, aware of the techniques used to analyse the cotton fibres. Our film included the main points of the forensic evidence presented at the trial and repeated in Dr Williams' letter. We did not dispute the analysis and neither did Dr Julius Grant, himself a leading fibres expert and forensic scientist. What Dr Grant did do, however, was to raise the important question about why there were no fibres to be found on the victim's clothes from the torn synthetic lining of Mr Walters' jacket.

Yours faithfully,
PETER HILL,
MARTIN YOUNG,
British Broadcasting Corporation,
Lime Grove Studios, W10.

Tent pegging

From Colonel Iain Ferguson

Sir, During a recent visit to Pakistan to watch the national tent pegging championships I asked the Commanding Officer of the President's Bodyguard (The Pakistan equivalent of The Household Cavalry) about the origin of the words "tent pegging".

Without hesitation he assured me that the sport is so called after the manner in which the Pathans attacked, by night, British Army camps during the operations on the North West Frontier.

The first wave of attackers rode into the camp throwing burning brands among the tents. As soon as the canvas was ablaze the second wave rode in and, with their lances, took the pegs out of the ground so bringing the burning tent down on the sleeping soldiers.

This summer a team of eight Pakistani tribesmen will be coming to the Royal Tournament to demonstrate their incredible skill at this sport. But are they really the original tent peggers? I have no doubts I have found nobody who can give any other explanation for the name.

Yours faithfully,
IAIN FERGUSON,
Director the Royal Tournament,
Horse Guards,
Whitehall, SW1.

Novel on Greece

From Miss Mary Renault

Sir, While I appreciated the friendliness with which Dennis Hackett (April 19) reviewed my television interview by David Sweetman, may I point out that I never did, or said I did, write my first novel about Greece without having been there?

Even the imposing examples set by Grote and Gibbon did not convince me that this would be a good thing. I began it before going, and said so; after writing a couple of chapters I set out, and stayed in Greece for some months. Some of *The Last of the Wine* was actually written in Athens.

Yours etc,
MARY RENAUD,
3 Atholl Road,
Camps Bay,
Cape 8001,
South Africa.
April 29

The Proms French direction

The flavour of the year for the eighth season of the Proms is French. The concerts, which take place from July 16 to September 11, open with Berlioz's opera *The Trojans*, performed in two parts, on July 16 and 18. It will have an international cast, including Jessye Norman, Richard Cassilly, Felicity Palmer and Pierre Tziou, and the BBC Symphony Orchestra will be conducted by Gennadi Rozhdestvensky, with John Matheson as associate conductor.

Another highlight among the score of French works will be the first UK performance of Boulez's *Repons*, conducted by the composer. This complicated electronic work, in which part is programmed by a computer, will be performed in the Royal Horticultural Hall on September 6, and played twice, with the audience sitting (on the floor) in different parts of the hall. Dame Janet Baker will be one of the eminent artists at the Proms, making her last opera appearance in a concert performance of the Glyndebourne Festival Opera's production of *Die Entführung aus dem Serail* on August 11. Yehudi Menuhin will be playing Bartok's second violin concerto (July 26) and Teresa Berganza makes her debut at the Proms on July 24.

Six composers have works given their world premieres during the season, including five BBC commissions. Hugh Wood, Nigel Osborne, Richard Rodney Bennett and Nareh Sahal have all written works for Proms 82, while Roger Smalley's Symphony in one movement, originally commissioned for last year's Proms, also receives its first performance. The sixth premiere will be Iain Hamilton's Symphony No. 3.

James Loughran will again conduct the last night, which breaks with the all British tradition by including three French pieces and a didacticist will note that Beethoven's Choral Symphony will not be played on the penultimate evening. It is only a temporary omission, however, for Mr Robert-Ponsonby, the BBC's Controller of Music, did not want to miss the opportunity of presenting Beethoven's *Missa Solemnis*, conducted by Sir Georg Solti, which replaces it.

Christopher Warman

My Dinner With André (A)

Gate, Bloomsbury

Clean Slate (AA)

Curtzon

No Mercy, No Future

ICA

The very least that can be said for *My Dinner With André* is that he never repeats himself. There is little apparent connection, apart from his skill and a particular and compelling directness of observation, to link the succession of his work, from *Les Amants à Viva Maria*, and in more recent years, *Lacombe, Lucien* and *Black Moon*, *Pretty Baby* and *Atlantic City*. *My Dinner With André*, certainly, is unlike any other film: it carries minimalism to its limits; apart from brief framing scenes of New York streets and subways, and the arrival of the principal characters at a ritzy restaurant (with trio, lowering maître and French haute cuisine), the entire action takes place at a dinner table where two men eat and converse.

The conversation was synthesized out of actual conversations recorded over a period of time by the two actors. Wallace Shawn is a plump, pensive, shrill-voiced man, a playwright and reluctant actor. André Gregory, slight, serene, charming, with something of the hollow look of John Carradine, was an avant-garde New York theatre director until he embarked on the spiritual adventures he describes here, in what is for the most part a monologue.

On the way to the appointment, Shawn confides his apprehensions: things he hears about Gregory, since his withdrawal from the theatre, suggest he has become sick or strange; leaving his family to wander off to India, Tibet and other places of mystical pilgrimage; or weeping in the street at the thought of Ingrid Bergman in *Autumn Sonata*, saying "I can live in my art but not in my life".

Our own first sight of Gregory seems to confirm Shawn's fears, as he launches off, with a zeal of a gleaming eye, into tales of his admiration for Jerzy Grotowski; and how the Polish stage director similarly abandoned the theatre in favour of life; and how he has partaken of experiments in improvisation and free expression in Polish forests.

Quickly, though, Gregory's charm, his skill as narrator and his

Cinema Minimalism carried to seductive limits



Messianic mass-murderer and mistress: Philippe Noiret and Isabelle Huppert in "Clean Slate"

evident sincerity and seriousness take command, and make us share the excitement, the discoveries and the wreckage of his spiritual odyssey. We discover in him a good, clever, decent man who has shared a quite common experience of disillusion, with himself, his work, his relationships, the world around him; but who has, in a way that is not common, sought for other ways. The ways may be dead-ends or deceptions, but they represent an effort. He describes his discoveries of India and Tibet; eating sand in the Sahara with a Japanese Buddhist; his time in the Findhorn commune in Scotland, where he chatted to plants and refrigerators; being buried alive in Montana. He explores all the systems in Colin Wilson's philosophy, and more; and finds in them some laughter as well as ecstasy.

Gregory's search is recognizably only an extreme instance of the quest of those hundreds of eager Americans who might find any day — sunbaked, tousled and hung about with haversacks — on the beaten tracks of European classical culture or Indian mysticism; but Gregory brings to the quest, beyond that specially Ameri-

can openness to experience, his intelligence, maturity, sensitivity — and dinner-table eloquence.

Shawn, sometimes a bit too obviously, is cast in the role of the little guy, the realist to Gregory's mystic and idealist, pleading the necessity of reality, the compensations of the heart and now and the reassurance an electric blanket can give on a winter's night. Both as a dialogue and as a film exercise *My Dinner With André* proves a seductive tour de force.

Bertrand Tavernier's *Coup de Torchon* (shown here as *Clean Slate*) is a piquant bit of cross-fertilization. It is based on a novel, *Pop. 1280*, by a pulpy American writer, Jim Thompson, not highly rated in his homeland but much esteemed by French connoisseurs of the roman noir. Tavernier has translated his story of a not too competent sheriff, who one day discovers that murder makes for better civic order, from the American South and the teens of this century to colonialist Africa in 1938.

He has, moreover, very deliberately sought the flavour of the Thirties, with its feeling for local colour and larger-than-life characters. To this end he has chosen as

collaborators the 78-year-old writer Jean Aurenche, who co-scripted with Pierre Bost some of the most famous films of the Forties, and the 76-year-old designer Alexander Trauner, whose film work has included *Le Quai des Brumes*, *Le Paradis*, *Entre les murs* and *Les Enfants du Paradis*. Between them Tavernier, Trauner, the photographer Pierre William Glenn and their Senegalese locations succeed in evoking the atmosphere, the arid land and the killing, nerve-raging boredom of colonial life.

The eccentric personages who people this outpost are led by Philippe Noiret, the ignorant, incompetent and cowardly police chief, who discovers a messianic and cathartic role for himself as mass murderer. His co-stars clearly enjoy the chance to play the luridly colourful denizens of this decayed corner of empire: an unusually lively Isabelle Huppert is the policeman's mistress and a characteristically caustic Stéphane Audret his wife.

Helmut Sanders-Brahms's *No Mercy*, No Future, the original German title *Die Boruhrie* means "The one who is touched" purports to be a case history — the story of a schizophrenic girl who wrote to the director and asked her to make a film of her story.

The girl, Veronika, spends her life in and out of mental hospitals (which seem neither to have supervision to avoid constant escapes nor to offer any sort of treatment). Out, she wanders the seedier streets of Berlin, seeking sexual partners from among the underprivileged and unfortunate. Blacks, migrant workers, the aged, crippled or mentally sick. Generally she surprises her pick-ups by asking eagerly if they are Jesus. In a written note on the film, the director explains that the girl "doesn't give away pieces of advice, aims or leaflets, she gives again and again, never tiring, her own self... to go and fill the gap in society with her body, that is, with her physical and mental vulnerability, to melt the huge iceblock of this well-sorted society with her little body and soul... all she has".

This rather bizarre sense of social purpose is rather less evident in the film itself, which serves mainly to give the actress Elizabeth Stepanek a showy gamut of mad scenes, ranging from glum nymphomania to sexual raving and special-effects delirium. Miss Sanders-Brahms (whose earlier films have included *Shirin's Wedding* and *Germany Pale Mother*) is a distinctive talent but is handicapped by the urge shared with other women film-makers (Liliana Cavani, Lina Wertmüller) to outdo the fellows in shock and sensuality. Scenes of massive gynaecological haemorrhage and the slaughter of a hen are not for the over-squeamish.

David Robinson

Richard and Linda Thompson

Dominion

Like Miles Davis, and unlike any other rock guitarist, Richard Thompson can play a single note which makes the journey, the weather, the price of admission and the support act all seem scorable. Such a moment occurred on Wednesday night during "For Shame of Doing Wrong", when he set his Fender Stratocaster to squealing like stung bagpipes and inserted a couple of inconspicuous downward-curling notes, sighs amid the harangue.

Thompson occupies a position in British rock similar to that of Ry Cooder in America: both are students of ethnic music who see no reason to constrain their love of the pure pop with which they grew up. Their task has been to achieve a reconciliation of the two, and each has grown in strength as he has come closer to the goal. Thompson's rare London appearance was not entirely satisfying, partly because his background in folk clubs gives him a problem, once shared by Cooder, of communicating with larger audiences, but it confirmed the persistence of his vision and ambition.

He was joined by his wife, Linda, who shares the lead and harmony singing by two former colleagues in Fairport Convention, the guitarist Simon Nicol and the drummer Dave Mattacks; and by a bass guitarist, Peter Zorn, whose occasional lack of sensitivity over note-choice

in the improvised sequences made him the quintessential weak link. In general they made a stark, passionate sound, but sometimes I missed the textural levelling once lent to Thompson's music by John Kirkpatrick's accordion.

Perhaps a keyboard player would be an appropriate addition, since Thompson's slow deep-soul ballads ("Two Lonely Hearts", "It's Just the Monday cry out for the stab and swirl of a Hammond organ, and a piano would flesh out the clipped pop structures of "For Shame" and "Don't Reneg on Our Love". As it stands, however, the group at least allows plenty of space for Thompson's majestic guitar, which bludgeoned the deeply pessimistic modality of "Night Comes In" with particular assistance from Mattacks, whose spare, heavily syncopated attack provided the ideal dramatic contrast.

Linda Thompson, who once languished in the shadow of her contemporary, the late Sandy Denny, sang with less precision but greater expressiveness than I remember. Intensifying the tragedy of "The Dimming of the Day" and "Down Where the Drunkards Roll". Her husband's voice, a penny-plain but affecting instrument, was least successful when attempting unmelodic tempo songs like "Honky Tonk Blues", "The Buck-street Slide" and "The Price of Love", and most appealing when used with Linda's to create an antipodality quite strikingly different from conventional ideas of blended harmony singing.

Richard Williams



Attraction of opposites: the Thompsons

Television Acquired gravity

There have been plays, there has been snooker, there have been forlornly irrelevant party political broadcasts, there has been family viewing in its usual bland abundance, but over the past few days all these things have had to tip-toe round that very different family viewing, the news.

As the week has progressed the regular bulletins have developed qualities to match the gravity of the situation. The BBC and ITN have been forced to use identical film stock, and their commentaries have often been virtually interchangeable. Both have experimented desperately with graphics, with ITN succumbing briefly to the lure of space invader gimmickry. Both have reported responsibly from Buenos Aires, intelligently from Washington and sensitively from Portsmouth. But ITN's modest back-up from *Falklands Extra* has, on the other hand, inevitably been upstaged by *Newsnight's* impressive capacity to stick close to the heart of the

national and international debates. There has been no tabloid jingoism. Nothing in the present memory can compare with the ghastly chill which swept through the nation on Tuesday night as John Humphreys's confident introduction to the nine o'clock news was interrupted by the deathly tones of Ian McDonald at the Ministry of Defence. How many men was the Sheffield carrying? How serious was the strategic loss? We watched mesmerized until the awful questions were finally answered. Again and again throughout the evening came the Ministry announcement, again and again the little red dart sped across the water in the training film.

Travellers in Time (BBC2) was a little oasis of peace. Everest, said the leader of the British expedition of 1922, was "a mountain man's dream". Lovingly re-edited with the aid of their diaries, this film gave a wonderful sense of what it must have been like to participate in that heroic failure.

Just to remind us of the passage of time, one of the original oxygen cylinders was dumped on a table with a heavy clunk, and then we were off on ancient trains, swinging across rope bridges, doliing out Homburg hats to lamas, watching religious dances, meeting pilgrims marching on their stomachs, drinking butter tea made by smiling bundles of greasy rags, and receiving the blessing of a hermit incarnation of the god Chronogaysay who was pleased because the Britons' goal was simply to get closer to heaven.

Sherpas sank into screens under 120-pound burdens, glaciers looked like the opening set for *Superman*, clouds rushed satanically away from the summit. Mallory (who died there two years later) said his memories were "of a dazed mind incapable of acute perception". Frostdite, windburn, toffee and quails in pate de foie gras were the final rewards.

Michael Church

'A TRIUMPH'
GLENDIA JACKSON
GEORGINA HALE
'A MASTERPIECE'
SUMMIT CONFERENCE
LYRIC THEATRE
SHAFTESBURY AVE 01 437 3686
Credit Card Telephone 01 437 3686

VICTORIA WOOD AND THE GREAT SOPRENDO
IN
Funny Turns
Comedy to conjure with
AT THE DUCHESS THEATRE 01-836 8243
Red Price Prev. May 10 & 11 8.0 OPENS MAY 12 7.30

Theatre Stuck fast, but not sunk yet

On the Rocks

Chichester

I Shaw's 1933 extravaganza seemed timely when the *Mermaid* revived it in the mid-70s, what now in the word for a piece featuring mass unemployment, strike-breaking legislation and an admiral with an "eye on the Gulf" demanding new warships?

Now, as in 1975, the reason for revival is the hope that Shaw's diagnosis of the Depression might shed some light on our present troubles. And, as before, the main message of the play is one of comfort. Fifty years on, Britain is still in the same bickering, class-ridden mud, still stuck on the same rocks, but not yet sunk.

Like all Shaw's political comedies, *On the Rocks* occupies a privileged place in this case 10 Downing Street. It begins and ends with the sounds of violence from the outside, and in the middle the arbiters of the nation's destiny talk and decide nothing. The particular irony in this case is that Shaw had arrived at the opinion that the time for talking had run out and what the country needed was a strong man. As the idea he

had in mind was Russia, it being his view that "liquidation by the OGPU is not punishment, it is only weeding the garden", it is just as well that his dramatic instinct sabotaged his political thinking. But the result certainly is to make the piece seem more frivolously garrulous than usual.

Its plot, like that of *The Apple Cart*, turns on the fraudulent unworkability of democratic government. Like Proteus in that play, Sir Arthur Chavender, heads a Liberal-Conservative coalition hamstrung by internal strife; and like King Magnus he surfaces at half-time with an unparliamentary plan for getting the country off the rocks. In his case it comes after retiring to a Welsh sanctuary to devour the collected works of Marx and takes the form of wholesale nationalization and the expropriation of parasites, which miraculously wins support from everyone except the Conservative leader and the working class, who are incensed at the plans for compulsory labour.

At this point theory and actuality coincide. Having placed victory in his hero's hands, Shaw cannot bear to face the consequences; and, with the sound of a deflating

balloon, all the PM's supporters troop off in pursuit of the defecting Conservative leader (hitherto built up as a bullying fool) leaving Chavender to retire for a future of golf and the pious hope that one day his plan will come true, but "I shall hate the man who will carry it through". One salutes Shaw's humanitarian response, but it torpedoes the play.

However, it is imagination, not sensibility, that scuppers the plot. *On the Rocks* contains many echoes from Shaw's other work, but it also shows his anarchic comic gift doing spirited battle with his authoritarian opinions. The separate facades are orchestrated with effortless fluency and the ability to spring surprises.

Jack Emery and Patrick Garland's production excels in this kind of orchestral colour — pitting Lockwood West's mild, baby-faced Admiral against Michael Sadler's supercilious Scottish youngster from the Board of Trade and Nigel Stock's nobly dilapidated Duke. The passage where Mr Stock

faces a biliously enraged class adversary (Cheryl Kennedy) and eagerly confirms all her accusations against his crofter-hounding forbears is one where the Shavian spirit bursts through with all the old generosity.

Keith Michell plays Chavender from first to last as a political matinee idol. That puts him in undisputed control of the first act, particularly when he gets the stage to himself to improvise windy speeches on the sanctity of the family to an enraptured audience of invisible clerics. It lets him down after the Marxist change of heart, particularly when confronted by Aubrey Woods's grim police chief and Arthur English as the old forelock-tugging revolutionist Hipney — a part calculated to steal every scene he gets and played here with a very convincing goes well beyond the comic boundaries. Congratulations to Pamela Howard for a fine Walpole-dominated set including the front door complete with saluting copper.

Irving Wardle

Royal Opera House
Covent Garden
Reservations 01-240 1066. Access Visa Bookings 01-836 6903
Box Office: 48 Floral Street, London WC2E 9DF. Open 10am-7.30pm

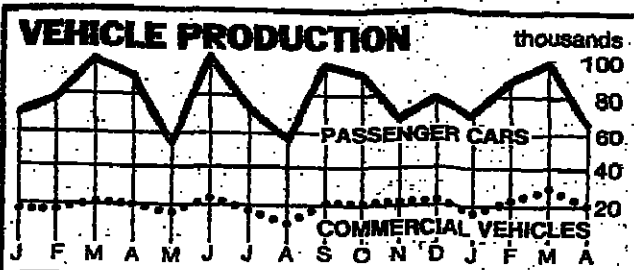
Eugene Onegin Pyotr Ilyich Tchaikovsky	Cast includes: Gabriela Benáčeková Nicolai Gedda Sergej Kopčak Benjamin Luxon	Conductor: Yuri Simonov	"surely the most human of all... operas" <i>Financial Times</i> Proms performance sponsored by ⑥ Midland Bank
Pelléas et Mélisande Claude Debussy *	Cast includes: Bernadette Greevy Anne Howells Thomas Allen Gabriel Bacquier Gwynne Howell	Conductor: Silvio Varviso	"A mysterious and flawless masterpiece" <i>The Sunday Times</i>
La clemenza di Tito Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart *	Cast includes: Elizabeth Connell Yvonne Kenny Yvonne Minton Diana Montague	John Tomlinson Gösta Winbergh Conductor: Jeffrey Tate	"The Tito we have been waiting for... gripping from first to last" Andrew Porter 8, 10, 15, 19, 23, 28 June; 1 July (7.30pm)
Der Freischütz Carl Maria von Weber *	Cast includes: Helena Döse Yvonne Kenny Gwynne Howell Phillip Joll Roderick Kennedy Alberto Remedios	Forbes Robinson Jonathan Summers Siegfried Vogel Conductor: Colin Davis	"Marvellous music... outstanding under Colin Davis, idiomatic and heartfelt" <i>Daily Telegraph</i> 21, 24, 29 June; 2, 7, 10 July (7.30pm)

*Opera prices £4.50-£20, unless indicated otherwise.

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, April 30. Dealings End, May 14. Contango Day, May 17. Settlement Day, May 24.
 & Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.

8 Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days

[illegible]



Car production in the United Kingdom last month tumbled to 65,000 from 98,000 in March and reflects manufacturers' growing pessimism about the state of the market. The industry is expecting sales this year to total 1.48 million, rather than the earlier estimate of 1.52 million. Output of commercial vehicles, however, remains strong and in the first four months of the year was 321,000 compared with 336,000 in the same period of 1981.

STOCK EXCHANGES

FT Index 576.9, up 1.5
FT 100s 68.28, up 0.61
FT Allshare 332.54, up 4.02
Bargains 16.210

Tokyo: Nikkei Dow Jones
Index: 7,517.4, up 60.47
Hongkong: Hang Seng Index:
1,351.09, up 34.89

INTEREST RATES

Base rates 13%
3 month interbank 13 1/4-13 1/2
Euro-currency rates
3 month dollar 14 1/4-14 1/2
3 month DM 8 1/4-8 1/2
3 month Fr 22-21 1/2

CURRENCIES

● The pound gained on hopes of a diplomatic settlement in the Falklands while the dollar lost ground as expectations of lower interest rates strengthened. The cut in German interest rates had already been discounted and had little impact.

STERLING
\$1.8205, up 145 points
Index 90.1, up 0.5
DM 4.2050
Fr 10.9800
Yen 423.50
DOLLAR 112.2, down 0.4
DM 2.3075, down 105 pts
GOLD \$336.25, down 25 cents

45 pc rise in house starts

Housing starts during the first quarter of the year surged by 45 per cent over the previous three months and were up by a third over the same period last year, according to the latest statistics published by the Department of the Environment. Provisional figures show that starts were made on 53,400 (seasonally adjusted) houses and flats in the United Kingdom against 40,100 a year ago.

EEC floats Samurai bond

The EEC, the World Bank and Sweden came to the market for sizable borrowing yesterday. The EEC is floating its first Samurai bond, raising £20,000m (\$85m) over 10 years to help parts of southern Italy hit by the earthquake in November 1980. The World Bank, which is planning to borrow \$27,000m over three years, is raising £25,000m from Japanese banks. Sweden is borrowing \$5,000m over years in two tranches based on American interest rates.

Profits slump in US

Corporate profits in the United States fell by 17 per cent in the first quarter of 1982 compared with the corresponding three months last year — one of the worst declines on record according to a survey of 579 large companies by the *Wall Street Journal*. Particularly hard hit were the car and steel industry and the oil companies.

Cheers for brewers

March beer production was up 5.8 per cent over the same month last year, though output in the first quarter of this year was 7.4 per cent down on the same period last year. The Brewers Society has found in these figures a glimmer of encouragement for the trade because reports from individual brewers also indicate a slowdown in the rate of decline in actual sales.

Israel debt rises

Israel had an external debt of \$18,400m (£9,900m) at the end of last year, up from \$16,700m a year earlier. The country's trade deficit in 1981 was \$4,500m, an increase of 13 per cent "mainly because of arms purchases". Imports, including arms, totalled \$15,300m and exports \$10,800m. The trade deficit was unchanged at \$2,500m.

Deals charge

Mr John A C Dickinson has been charged with dealing in Harris & Sheldon Group securities, contrary to Sections 68 and 72 of the Companies Act 1980. He is also charged with failing to disclose such dealing when a director of an associate company contrary to Section 27 of the Companies Act 1967.

● **IDLE** merchant ship tonnage 690,000, totalling 41.6 million deadweight tons, has trebled in the past year and is at its highest point since September 1978, according to the General Council of British Shippers. The figures reflected the continuing world recession.

● **TALLEN** Engineering, of Newton Aycliffe, Durham, which has doubled its annual turnover by winning a £5m component contract for Ford, is to modernize its factory by buying 10 robots and employing a further 100 people.

● **DU PONT** is to double its world wide capacity of polyester elastomer by building a £33m plant in Luxembourg to manufacture Hytrel for tubing, wire and cable insulation, heating and electrical appliances.

● **JAPAN'S** export letters of credit fell 6.8 per cent in April from a year before to \$8,030m (£4,511m), continuing a downward trend that began in January. The Finance Ministry has announced. The pace of decline was a little faster than 4.2 per cent registered in March.

TODAY

Company results: Interim: Gomme Holdings, J Heworth, Pochin's City of London Trust (Third interim), Tricentral (First quarter), Welco.

Finals: Arrow Chemical, Norman Hay, Northern Goldsmiths, Scottish Ontario Investments, Yorklyde.

PRICE CHANGES

Lloyds Bank 406, up 5
GEC 872, up 15
Shell 414, up 6
P & O 152, up 8
Aurore Hedge 21, up 3
Standard Chart 675, up 38

Euro Ferries 79, up 4
Trident TV "A" 82 1/2, up 4 1/2
UDS Grp 55, down 18
Agcy Music 98, down 12
Bambas Stores 38, down 4
BL Ltd 17, down 1

Edgy financial markets reacted cautiously yesterday to new diplomatic moves to end the Falkland crisis and to signs that the wrangle over American budget deficits between the White House and Congress may be moving towards resolution.

The pound ended below its best in Europe after early optimism over the Falklands subsided, but snatched up gains against all leading currencies, including a weaker dollar. Shares, after rising sharply in morning trading, finished only slightly better on balance.

But hopes that a budget compromise in the United States will pave the way for lower American interest rates boosted Government stocks, which closed nearly £1 higher.

Reaction in the United States was also positive. At noon the Dow Jones industrial average was 7.14 higher at 361.92, up from 354.78 in heavy morning trading in which a huge 3.7

million shares changed hands. Bond prices too moved ahead.

In London the pound closed 1.45 cents higher at \$1.8205 while its trade-weighted index against a basket of currencies rose 0.5 to 90.1 of its average 1975 level.

The dollar ended London trading down just over 1 pfennig at DM 2.3075, despite a widening of the interest rate differential between the two currencies.

Moves to resolve the United States budget conflict coincide with a call by top international bankers and economists for America to pay more attention to the international consequences of its economic policies.

A statement published today by the prestigious Group of 30 headed by M Johannes Witteveen, the former director general of the International Monetary Fund, urges the United States to achieve a better mix of monetary and fiscal poli-

cies and to abandon its strict policy of not intervening on the foreign exchange markets.

M. Witteveen said yesterday that action was needed urgently to bring down high American interest rates and the dollar.

These were exacerbating the debt problems of developing countries, inflicting severe damage on the United States economy and depressing economic growth in the rest of the world.

Stock market trading opened on a note of euphoria on hopes of an early Falklands peace settlement and of lower international interest rates.

But it soon became apparent that it was marking up by the jobbers, who were said to be short of stock still, that raised prices.

The opening level of the FT 30 index was 12.9 higher, while it had drifted down on lack of buying to finish up only 1.5, at 576.9, by the

Forte back into battle with Savoy

By Philip Robinson

The second battle between Lord Forte and Sir Hugh Wommerley will break out later this month when Trusthouse Forte attempts to install Mr Eric Hartwell, vice-chairman and joint chief executive on the board of the Savoy Hotel Group.

Sir Hugh and his board have vowed to oppose the move. Yesterday the septuagenarian chairman announced he would retire next



Eric Hartwell proposed for board

year but it is understood he will not leave before the Savoy group's future is settled.

Trusthouse Forte, which owns 66 per cent of Savoy after an unsuccessful takeover bid last summer, has put two resolutions down for the Savoy annual shareholders meeting on May 28. It wants the board expanded from 11 to 12 and use Mr Hartwell elected as the extra member.

Trusthouse argues that with its substantial share stake it should have at least one representative on the board.

Mr Giles Shepard, Savoy managing director, said last night: "Would you want a piranha in the bath with you?"

Trusthouse lost its takeover bid after a bitter and acrimonious battle which involved an exchange of personal insults between Sir Hugh and Lord Forte.

Trusthouse has always said it would return to finish the job when the takeover rules allowed. It can bid again after June 19.

Mr Shepard added yesterday: "If you had a predator who was keen to take you over, would you ask them to have a seat on the board? We will certainly be asking shareholders to vote against these resolutions."

Even though Trusthouse has a majority of the voting rights, the complex two-tier voting structure of the Savoy shares means its board and supporters still command more than 50 per cent of the total votes. The two resolutions proposed by Trusthouse need a simple majority.

Mr Norman Lamont, Minister of State at the Department of Industry, and Mr Charles Fitterman, French Minister of Transport, met to discuss the outcome of joint studies by officials of the options facing the supersonic airliner.

In a communiqué, they "noted with satisfaction the progressive reduction in Concorde expenditures in both countries, which would be continued". They also took note of reports dealing with cost-sharing, an issue which has angered the Commons Select Committee on Industry and Trade because of the apparent imbalance.

Whitehall is using new

Dismal first quarter for BP

By Jonathan Davis
Energy Correspondent

British Petroleum, Britain's largest industrial company, confirmed stock market fears yesterday by reporting a "very disappointing" first three months trading this year.

Mr Peter Walters, chairman, coupled this with a warning that falling oil prices could paradoxically damage world economic recovery.

At BP's annual meeting, the first since he took over as chairman from Sir David Steel six months ago, Mr Walters said indications over the last few weeks were that oil prices had now stabilised after their recent falls. "We all should certainly hope so for lower prices now would be very destructive to world recovery if they were followed by significant price increases just as the economy was picking up," he said.

Stock brokers are predicting that net income could fall to as little as £125m against £395m in the first quarter last year.

The "temporary" fall in crude oil price had led to slackening internationally of the effort to find and develop new sources of energy.

"This is a dangerous thing. Only the development, well in advance, of new sources of oil and coal, as well as the gas, can ensure that we have the energy we need and that we avoid the violent fluctuations



Walters: Warning on prices

in the price of energy which have been so harmful in the last 10 years."

The firming of oil prices has come too late to prevent what will inevitably be poor profit figures from BP in the first quarter.

"The recovery that had been made in the oil marketing and refining business at the end of last year was not sustained," Mr Walters said.

The Iran-Iraq war, world recession, high interest rates

and disarray in currency markets had all had a direct impact on performance, but Mr Walters was still confident about the group's long-term prospects.

● The National Coal Board is still hoping to press ahead with a long-term plan to develop a £55m coal liquefaction plant, despite BP's decision to drop out of the project because of the deteriorating economics of synthetic fuel developments.

BRITISH SUGAR UP 72pc

By Michael Prest

Mr John Padovan, chief executive of County Bank, resigned last night as S & W Berisford's representative on the British Sugar board, as the latter revealed that first-half pre-tax profits had risen by 72 per cent to £31m.

British Sugar also said that its interim dividend had been doubled to 21.4p gross. It was the board's forecast of £60m full year pre-tax profits and a full year dividend of not less than 50p gross that prompted the resignation.

Mr John Beckett, chief executive of British Sugar, said it was understood that Mr Padovan would not participate in discussions concerning S & W Berisford, which holds 38 per cent of British Sugar after a takeover battle last year.

British Sugar believe a profit forecast is pertinent to the possibility of another bid. Padovan said: "I cannot regard a forecast of the profits of British Sugar, made at a time when no offer from S & W Berisford exists or could be made for some time, as a matter directly relating to S & W Berisford in which I should not participate."

Still no firm decision on Concorde's future

By Edward Townsend
Industrial Correspondent

British and French ministers have again delayed making a decision on the future of Concorde. In Paris yesterday it was agreed only to report back to Government and arrange further talks in July.

Mr Norman Lamont, Minister of State at the Department of Industry, and Mr Charles Fitterman, French Minister of Transport, met to discuss the outcome of joint studies by officials of the options facing the supersonic airliner.

In a communiqué, they "noted with satisfaction the progressive reduction in Concorde expenditures in both countries, which would be continued". They also took note of reports dealing with cost-sharing, an issue which has angered the Commons Select Committee on Industry and Trade because of the apparent imbalance.

ESTIMATED COSTS OF CONTINUING OR CANCELLING GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS FOR CONCORDE

£ million at constant September 1981 economic conditions

Period	Cost of Continuation	Costs of Cancellation
1982-83	12.2	30.4
1984-85	1.7	3.7
1986-87	0.6	0.8
1988-89	(+1.2)	(+10.8)
1990-91	(+1.2)	(+10.7)
Present Total	5.9	34.2
Previous Total (1981 estimate)	56.7	47.5

Source: Dept of Industry

For comparison, a cost to public funds of £100m is indicated by a plus sign.

estimates of the cost of continuing the Concorde project in its argument figures which the committee described in a report in February as "astounding".

The accompanying table shows how the latest revised estimates differ from those of a year ago.

The unique role of life assurance becomes especially valuable

In the 1981 Annual Report the Chairman, Sir Douglas Morphet, TD, FCA, referring to the economic recession, emphasised that "it is in times like these that the unique role of life assurance in providing financial protection and encouraging long term savings becomes especially valuable."

Clerical Medical has long been one of the leading mutual life offices, in terms of investment record and financial strength. We seek continually to improve our existing policies, to introduce new ones where appropriate and to maintain our high standards of service. 1981 was certainly no exception.

Increased ordinary life premium income

Our strength in the highly competitive life assurance market undoubtedly contributed towards a 32% increase in new ordinary life annual premium income. Our long term assurance fund has substantially increased over the year to a new record of £734 millions.

Increased Intermediate Bonus

On 1st January 1982 we improved the effective rate of intermediate bonus paid on claims by introducing annual instead of triennial compounding. The last declaration of bonus on a triennial basis is due as at the end of 1983. Thereafter we shall declare bonuses annually.

Increased range of products

During 1981 we introduced these new policies and pension plans:

Child's Majority Plan is our improved child's deferred assurance policy, which helps provide for the future needs of a child.

Cover Choice is our new term assurance contract which offers the option at regular intervals to renew, increase or convert the life assurance protection.

Our Selective Pension Plan is suitable for the individual employee and for small groups of employees, and has extended our range of pension plans.

Increased services

At the beginning of 1982 we introduced our new *Managed Funds* service. The early response suggests that this unitised investment management service, to which administrative services can be added when required, is proving attractive to new as well as to existing clients.

Our *Pension Fund Management* service has established an outstanding investment performance record and there are now 24 funds under management totalling some £130 millions.

"The Society is firmly committed to the greatest possible freedom in the life assurance industry, but only within the guidelines agreed in the public interest by the Life Offices' Association and Associated Scottish Life Offices."

A copy of the 1981 Report and Accounts is available on request.

Clerical Medical
& General Life Assurance Society

Principal Office: 15 St. James's Square, London SW1Y 4LQ.
Telephone: 01-930 5474.
Bristol Head Office: Narrow Place, Bristol BS2 0JH.
Telephone: Bristol (0272) 290566.
Incorporated in England by Act of Parliament with limited liability No. 2193.

Business Editor

Markets tread cautiously

Gains for sterling, gilts and, to a lesser extent, equities may suggest increasing confidence in financial markets. But the gains were, if anything, rather less than one might have expected if confidence were truly returning.

After its previous bouts of instant euphoria in response to the slightest rumour of good news, the City now seems inclined to respond to new developments with rather more caution.

Certainly, the cut in German Lombard rate was good news. So too were the indications from across the Atlantic that President Reagan may be preparing to give at least some ground on the issue of the federal budget deficit.

But there is still a long way to go before a budget compromise emerges. And even then it remains to be seen whether it will prove sufficient to instil new confidence into Wall Street.

So far, as specifically United Kingdom concerns, the Falklands developments clearly hold the main key to short-term market prospects. But there was little comfort yesterday for an initially exuberant equity market from the gloomy statements pushed out by the likes of BP and Turner & Newall, not to mention the slashed dividend on a "safe" income stock like UDS.

However, the encouraging indications in the second half of last year, when interest margins rose and costs seemed to be under tight control, have now been reversed.

Margins have been squeezed by a smaller spread between base and deposit rates compared with a year ago, a further swing from current to interest bearing accounts, and the need to fund a bigger slice of business with wholesale money as retail deposits declined proportionately. Costs have also risen, by 15 per cent — well above inflation.

Sheltering a much bigger slice of profits through leasing has provided some comfort below the line. After tax profits were up by more than half and the dividend has been raised by 17 per cent.

The second half should also look better as bad debt and pressure ease.

Results apart, all the familiar questions on strategy and direction for the Royal Bank remain unanswered since the Monopolies Commission condemned it to facing the future on its own.

one, in holding that building society liabilities are tangential to the key economic relationship between bank deposits and national income.

But more important, perhaps, is the defensive and anxious tone of the article. It is symptomatic of a movement increasingly worried about being out-gunned and outmanoeuvred by the big shots in the banking world while the authorities sit around uncertain as to how they would like to see the institutional framework evolve.

Royal Bank Profits slip

Having surprised the market with such full year results last December when a takeover still seemed likely, Royal Bank has now provided more food for the cynics with very disappointing first half figures.

Instead of the £55m or so expected, pretax profits are slightly down at £43m and well down on the £65m in previous six months.

Bad debts, which fell sharply in the second half of last year mainly because of recoveries of past provisions, have leaped again — more at Williams & Glyn's than in Scotland — which goes some way to explaining the pattern.

However, the encouraging indications in the second half of last year, when interest margins rose and costs seemed to be under tight control, have now been reversed.

Margins have been squeezed by a smaller spread between base and deposit rates compared with a year ago, a further swing from current to interest bearing accounts, and the need to fund a bigger slice of business with wholesale money as retail deposits declined proportionately. Costs have also risen, by 15 per cent — well above inflation.

Sheltering a much bigger slice of profits through leasing has provided some comfort below the line. After tax profits were up by more than half and the dividend has been raised by 17 per cent.

The second half should also look better as bad debt and pressure ease.

Results apart, all the familiar questions on strategy and direction for the Royal Bank remain unanswered since the Monopolies Commission condemned it to facing the future on its own.

INTERNATIONAL

CHINA
Move to
raise
output

China plans to raise overall industrial output by 4 per cent in 1982, same as it did last year. The country will also increase heavy industrial output by one per cent of value, after a 10 per cent fall last year. Light industrial production is set to increase by 7 per cent against a 10.4 per cent rise last year.

WEST GERMANY

A gap of at least DM5,000m (£1,200m) in federal finances will have to be plugged with the planned 1982 supplementary budget, Herr Otto Lamsdorff, the economics minister, said yesterday.

West German crude steel production fell by 12.6 per cent to 3.4 million tonnes in April but was up from 3.26 million tonnes in April 1981.

CANADA

Canada's trade surplus widened to a seasonally adjusted C\$1,180m (£542m) in March from C\$981m (£402m) in February. It was the 23rd consecutive month that Canada's exports exceeded its imports.

Canadian National Railways reported a net loss of C\$67m for the first quarter and said it was introducing significant cost-cutting measures to help redress the problem. The loss — the worst in any one quarter in its history — compares with a first quarter profit of C\$69.9m in 1981.

NIGERIA

Nigeria has withdrawn its objection to foreign investment in the African Development Bank, enabling 25 more developed nations to become shareholders in the 50-nation corporation.

FRANCE

The Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development is predicting 12 per cent inflation and a 2.5 per cent rise in gross domestic product for France in 1982.

M. Jacques Delors, Finance Minister, said this compares with a previous OECD estimate of 12.75 per cent inflation.

VIETNAM

Vietnam has signed an agreement with the Soviet Union on oil and gas insurance as a possible prelude to offshore drilling in Vietnam waters by the Soviet Union.

The Government is attempting to formulate an effective industrial strategy to cope with the rising tide of electronic imports which currently produce a trade deficit of more than £300m.

Mr Patrick Jenkin, the Secretary of State for Industry, has said that such deficits are totally unacceptable and has committed his department to spend more on the high technology industries instead of supporting what he calls the "casualties of the past".

Electronic Engineering Association annual dinner two days ago he was emphatic that positive action was required. He said: "We must channel more resources, more help to the industries upon which the future of this country depends".

The remarks by Mr Jenkin were precipitated largely by the publication last week of a study by the Electronics Economics Development Committee of the National Economic Development Office.

The report, "Policy for the UK Electronics Industry", offered the Government a framework on which it could build its strategy. The committee concluded that the United Kingdom electronics industry is "in relative decline". That decline has been due to the inability of the British industry to keep pace with the growth of the market. The output of the industry grew 7 per cent each year from 1975 to 1980, compared with a growth in the United Kingdom market of 8 per cent a year and the world market of about 10 per cent. The consequence was a trade deficit of over £300m in 1980, although five years earlier it had been in surplus by £100m.

Despite the growth of the United Kingdom electronics industry in the latter part of the seventies which produced over £7,700m worth of equipment in 1980, it was not sufficient to prevent substantial import penetration. Two of the fastest growing sectors in electronics are information technology (largely computers, telecommunications and related equipment) and consumer electronics. By 1980 these two sectors alone, again through the advances made in the technology, had a combined trade deficit of more than £500m. The success of other sectors in the industry and those provided by computer services companies produced a trade surplus of £200m.

What strategy should be adopted to reverse this trend is the question occupying a number of minds at the Department of Industry. The NEDDY report is "in no doubt that" a continuing current trade deficit would lead to a further decline in the United Kingdom share of the world market and an equivalent loss of trade, profit and job opportunities.

The council wants British companies to develop their international competitiveness and has called on government to use its public procurement capability to direct industry. The government is still in the process of preparing its response to the NEDDY report but Mr Jenkin is not prepared to accept that it should be his department's responsibility to bail out unimaginative companies.

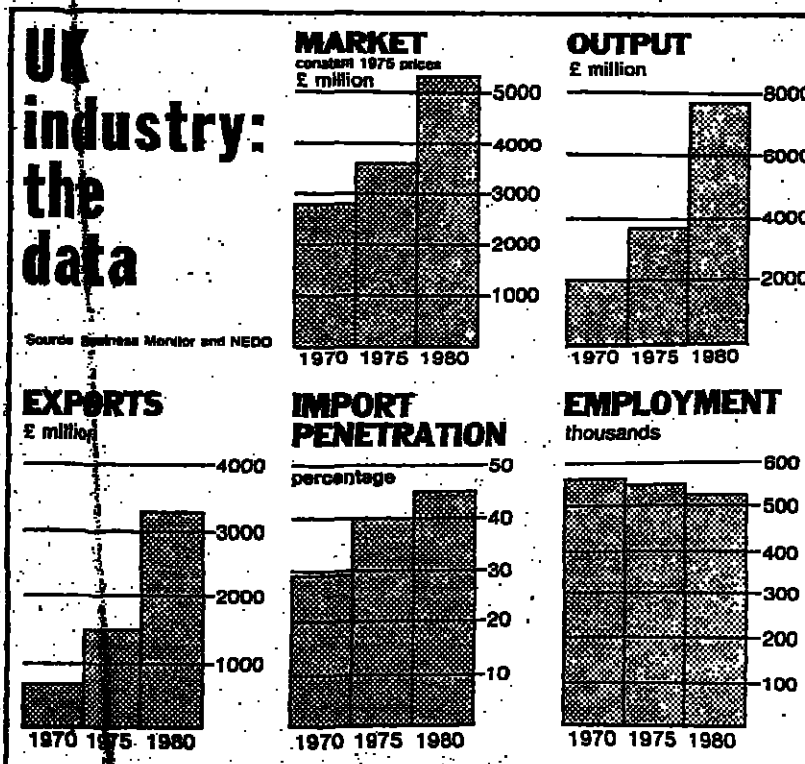
He believes that the ultimate commercial judgment of the market cannot and should not be substituted by "The judgement of ministers and civil servants".

In his speech to the delegates of the Electronic Engineering Association he argued that companies must be responsible for the end of their own fate. He said: "If firms do not have prime responsibility for their own research and development and their own market strategy, surely we will simply perpetuate that costly overdependence of the industry on government patronage which many see as one of the sources of our problems".

What are the principal areas in which the British electronic companies should be channelling their energies? According to Mr Jenkin: "It is the industry that must be prepared to concentrate its energies

Electronics and
the challenges
facing Whitehall

● In 1975 Britain exported £100m worth more electronic goods than it imported. Five years later imports exceeded exports by more than £300m. Recently a specialist committee at the National Economic Development Office suggested a framework for government policy towards the industry and this week Mr Patrick Jenkin, Secretary of State for Industry, revealed the Government's concern over import penetration. Bill Johnstone points to the challenges.



where the prospects are brightest. That may well mean each firm concentrating on that which it does best and leaving the rest to its competitors.

However, any strategy designed to arrest the rising level of imports must encourage the industry to develop new markets, new products and new techniques. Skills that have been refined over years of manufacture are important but it could be argued that they are not enough. Some of the products and the technologies existing in numerous sectors of the electronics industry did not exist five years ago.

New markets and new techniques are increasingly in evidence in the consumer electronics market which has a turnover of £500m in Britain



Mr Patrick Jenkin, Secretary of State for Industry (left) and Mr Kenneth Baker Minister for Information Technology: preparing the Government's strategy.

deficiencies of the British consumer electronics market lies in the manufacture of video products in the country. Last year over 900,000 videos were rented or sold in Britain and this year that figure is expected to rise to 1.4m.

None is manufactured in Britain on any significant scale at the moment although Thorn-EMI in partnership with the Japanese Victor Company (JVC) intends to build video cassette recorders in Newhaven in Surrey in the near future. The market is shared by the manufacturers of the JVC design (about 65 per cent), Sony (22 per cent) and Philips.

Philips intends to launch its videodisc player on May 26 in London. These players will be made at the company's plant in Hasselt in Belgium. The discs themselves are currently being manufactured at the Mullard factory in Lancashire.

But the large scale importation of video and related products is a subject that has seriously concerned the Department of Industry and many industrialists in the consumer sector. The NEDDY working party expresses its concern, but is optimistic. It says: "The UK is not necessarily out of video for good, but it does mean that the need to make sure of the next mass market product after that becomes particularly pressing". It then stresses that the British industry must transform its colour television set into a more sophisticated product which could include a number of features as standard — remote control, teletext, multi-channel selection, frequency converters for cable television and stereo sound.

But the success of the information technology industries, which have a current trade deficit of £230m, by 1990 if nothing was done, the deficit could be as high as £1 bn. These industries are big business. By 1985 the world market will be worth in excess of £120 bn which about 5 per cent will be in Britain.

The Government has already recognized the importance of the industries by appointing a minister, Mr Kenneth Baker, to be in charge of them and by designating this year "Information Technology Year". But what is the best strategy to be adopted by the Government to encourage growth in the electronics industry? The Government's decision on whether to allow cable television in Britain on a large scale, as recommended by the Information Technology Panel of the Cabinet Office, would provide a unique opportunity.

Government expenditure in electronics already accounts for 46 per cent of all government funding to industry.

It is in a unique position to influence the decisions made by companies. The Government is also one of the principal users of high technology products — computers, telecommunications, terminals, and so on. As a major purchaser has the power to influence research.

More than £650m is spent each year within the electronics industry on research and development. At least half of that is provided by government.

Stronger links between industry and government are favoured by NEDDY. It concludes that foreign governments have successfully provided mechanisms which have not been designed to interfere with the technical direction of companies, but encourage them in the development of internationally competitive products.

Any new government strategy for the electronics industry would need to bare this in mind. Those who cannot survive internationally find it increasingly difficult to compete at home, faced with technically advanced imports.

This is the challenge that faces a government, traditionally not happy with having intimate relationships with the private sector.

C. Gordon Tether

US interest rates:
the coming fall

The Reagan Administration continues to insist that the fall in United States interest rates the world is so anxious to see must wait on a satisfactory outcome to the battle with Congress over the budget deficit. The real question is whether the slowing down in the pace of inflation pushing real interest rates to astronomical levels and the strength of the dollar pressing ever harder on American trade, it can afford to allow anything to stand in its way.

It has to be recognized that the Americans have not shown themselves disposed hitherto to see the unpopularity abroad of their interest rates policy as a decisive reason for changing it. Other countries' contention that the resulting necessity to maintain their interest rates at levels calculated to inhibit an urgently-needed revival of capital investment has been brushed aside with the argument that there was no obligation on anyone to take their monetary cue from America. But it so happens that they must now be in the process of discovering important reasons of their own for a radical change of course.

During much of the past year, it has been more than a little difficult to make sense of the pronouncements from Washington on the outlook for United States interest rates. A prediction one day from one prominent member of the administration that a fall was in the offing, was apt to be the subject of a flat denial by another equally prominent member the next. But during the past month or two a consensus has begun to emerge. President Reagan gave simplistic expression to it a week or two back. He said: "High interest rates have brought this economy to its knees. To get it going again, we have to let business deficits that we are cutting down. That will be the signal business wants."

The implication is that, once arrangements for cutting the Budget deficit have been agreed with Congress — and only then — processes calculated to reduce interest rates will automatically be set in motion. The received wisdom, as the President's words demonstrate, is that high interest rates have pushed America into recession, so bringing them down will clear the way for the economic upswing that was scheduled to take place this spring but so far has been conspicuous by its absence.

Hopefully, the deficit roadblock will be removed without undue delay. But even if this does not happen, it is hard to see American interest rates staying at their present dizzy heights for much longer. One reason for this is 4 per cent. This means that the clamour from the real rate of interest for outside world for the adoption of a more neighbourly rate of the vicinity of 13 per cent — monetary policy by the United States is growing as the second half of last year.

Other countries do not accept the Reagan team's order would be difficult to theme that he has not justly at the height of a effective control over this rampant boom. No case aspect of economic policy whatsoever can be made out And as the Canadian prime minister has said, he will be recession that has pushed out reminding Mr Reagan at the United States unemployment summit, that action is overdue on the half-promise that

Between the last quarter of last year and the first quarter of this, the American inflation rate was running no drier heights for much longer. One reason for this is 4 per cent. This means that the clamour from the real rate of interest for outside world for the adoption of a more neighbourly rate of the vicinity of 13 per cent — monetary policy by the United States is growing as the second half of last year.

Real interest rates of this accept the Reagan team's order would be difficult to theme that he has not justly at the height of a effective control over this rampant boom. No case aspect of economic policy whatsoever can be made out And as the Canadian prime minister has said, he will be recession that has pushed out reminding Mr Reagan at the United States unemployment summit, that action is overdue on the half-promise that

© Times Newspapers Limited, 1982

The Royal Bank
of Scotland
Group plc

Interim Results

	6 months ended 31.3.82	6 months ended 31.3.81	12 months ended 30.9.81
Profit before taxation	£43.1m	£43.3m	£107.9m
Profit after taxation (note 1)	£39.5m	£25.3m	£57.0m
Profit attributable to ordinary shareholders (note 2)	£39.5m	£25.8m	£78.3m
Earnings per 25p ordinary share	25.3p	11.2p	41.9p
Dividend per 25p ordinary share	2.8p	2.4p	5.4p

Notes
1. As a result of accelerated capital allowances in respect of equipment used in the business and assets leased to customers the charge for taxation has been reduced by £10.0m (12 months ended 31 March 1981) — £3.7m, 12 months ended 30 September 1981) — £0.5m. The charge for the current period has also been reduced by a credit of £5.0m in respect of additional capital allowances relieved against profits of the prior year.

2. After deducting an exceptional credit item of £17.5m for a part release of provision for deferred taxation, no longer considered to be required by an associated company. An exceptional credit item of £27.5m was included in the 12 months ended 30 September 1981 in respect of deferred taxation no longer considered to be required by the Group.

Extract from Interim Statement by the Chairman, Sir Michael Herries

The unaudited profit before taxation, on an historical cost basis, amounted to £43.1 million for the six months ended 31 March 1982. This compares with a profit of £43.3 million for the corresponding period in the previous year which has been restated for the change in accounting for leasing as explained in the 1981 annual report. After adjusting for the effect of inflation the profit before taxation on a current cost basis was £25.1 million and, for the corresponding period last year, £27.2 million.

During the six months ended 31 March 1982 the Group has benefited from increased volumes and, whilst average base rate increased slightly from 14.4% to 14.5%, this has been more than offset by the narrowing of interest margins and the trend away from current accounts to interest bearing deposits. This trend shows every sign of continuing within the current half year. Commission and fee income has shown an encouraging increase but the provision for bad and doubtful debts has increased by £5.3 million over the corresponding period last year thus reflecting the continuing difficult trading conditions in the economy generally. Despite tight control operating costs have continued to rise particularly public sector costs. The share of profits from associated companies has increased by almost a third.

The Royal Bank of Scotland plc Williams & Glyn's Bank plc

WATERFORD
GLASS

Profits up by 29% reports Chairman Patrick W. McGrath

I am particularly pleased to report a return to profit growth. The Group pre-tax profit for the year amounted to over IR£10 million as compared to some IR£3 million in 1980. There was a general improvement in pre-tax profits in all sectors of the Group notably in the retail division. This achievement against a background of continuing recession and high inflation is encouraging but continued effort is necessary to maintain the pressure to overcome the current recessionary trends. Group properties have been revealed resulting in a surplus of IR£20 million.

For the purpose of clearer identification and in order to avoid confusion between the holding company and the manufacturing units, it is proposed to change the name of the company to Waterford Glass Group Limited.

Waterford Crystal

The lightingware factory came into full production during 1981 and we

have been successful in introducing a large range of new products particularly to the US market. In all, 80% of Waterford crystal is exported. Overall, the crystal division, both manufacturing and distribution, achieved its budgeted results. Although high interest rates prevailed for much of 1981, the US subsidiary turned in an improved performance over the previous year. The UK market remains depressed but it is hoped that the ending of the recession will be more evident in 1982.

Aynsley China

In spite of the sluggish business climate in the UK, Aynsley has continued to produce at full capacity, embarking on aggressive marketing and production diversification measures.

Switzer Group

Profits for 1980 were virtually eliminated following a policy of stock rationalisation. These measures were

more than justified in 1981 with the Group's recovery to pre-1980 levels.

The Smith Group

During 1981, it more than held its place in the market with 9% of new car registrations and is anticipating an improved share during 1982.

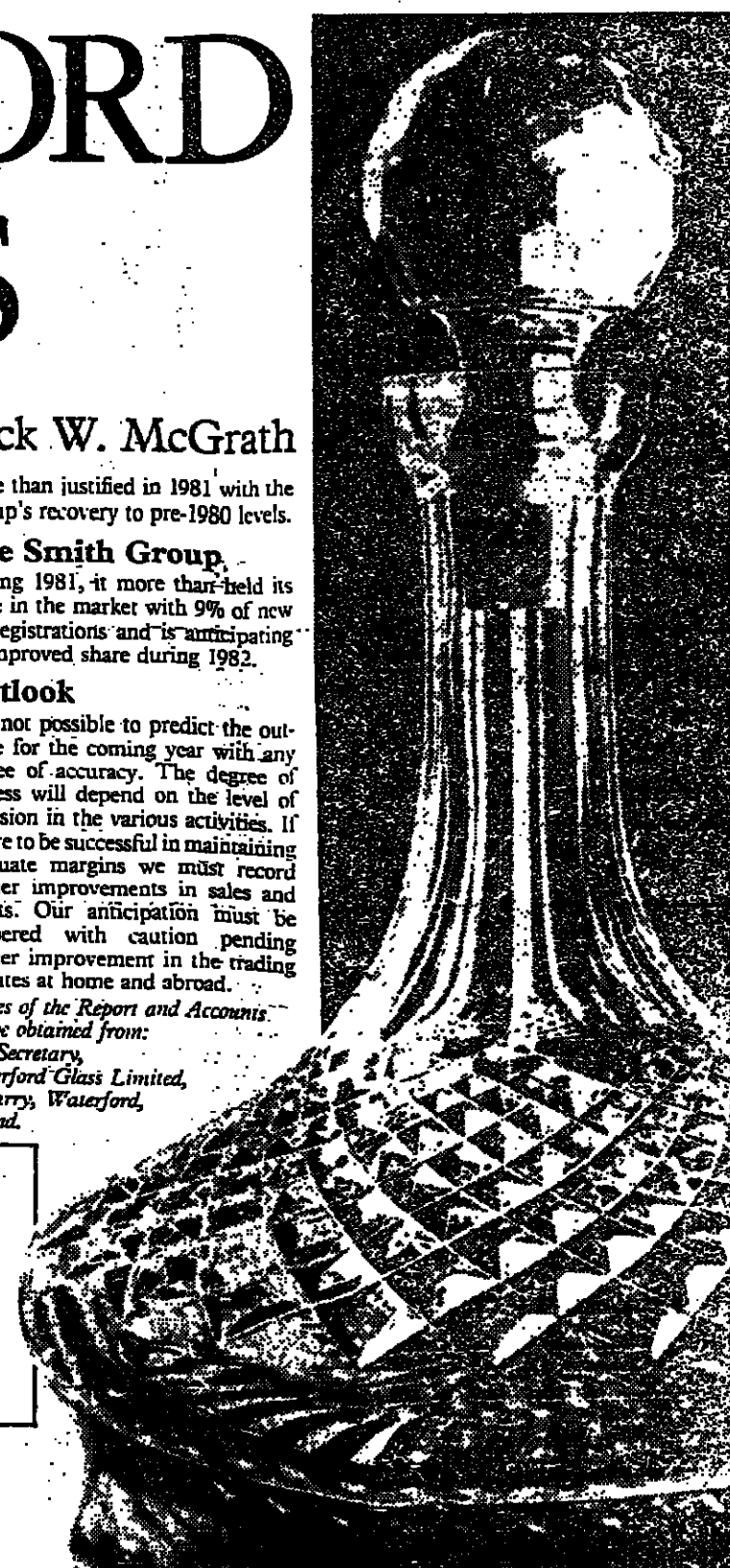
Outlook

It is not possible to predict the outcome for the coming year with any degree of accuracy. The degree of success will depend on the level of recession in the various activities. If we are to be successful in maintaining adequate margins we must record further improvements in sales and profits. Our anticipation must be tempered with caution pending further improvement in the trading climates at home and abroad.

Copies of the Report and Accounts can be obtained from:
The Secretary,
Waterford Glass Limited,
Kilbarney, Waterford,
Ireland.

Financial Highlights

	1981 IR£	1980 IR£	%
TURNOVER	190,248,000	154,091,000	+23.5
PROFIT BEFORE TAXATION	10,359,000	8,051,000	+28.7
EARNINGS PER SHARE	4.10p	2.99p	+37.1
ORDINARY DIVIDEND PER SHARE (NET)	1.51p	1.51p	
TOTAL SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS	80,443,000	53,953,000	+49.1



GOLF
s stays firmly
move to
French Open

مكتبة من الأصل

RUGBY UNION Twickenham and RFU touch down in the marketing era

By David Hands

Twickenham, the headquarters of the Rugby Football Union and the spiritual home of rugby players the world over, will be the focal point of a new marketing programme designed to raise a minimum of £5m over the next five years. This contrasts with the sum of £200,000 a season raised by existing advertising at the ground.

The look of the ground, recently altered by the building of the new south stand, will also be changed by the introduction of two closed circuit screens at the north-east and south-west corners. These will be used for entertainment for spectators on big-match days and for relaying information during games. They also offer the potential of live coverage of other important sporting occasions.

The RFU, whose existing sponsorship arrangements, such as that with John Player and Scott, will be completely honoured, have appointed the West Nally Group as its marketing consultants. The group's Managing Director, Patrick Nally, said his company was offering a totally integrated marketing programme available to a limited number of leading companies in the country.

The upper limit envisaged is 10 companies who, in return for their contribution, would receive promotional and merchandising opportunities throughout the English game, plus the use of new facilities at Twickenham. These include 32 hospitality boxes in the south stand which should be available in time for the University match in December this year and a 450-seat banqueting suite beneath the stand.

The agreement also opens the possibility of new RFU contracts with manufacturers, which could lead to players or clubs buying equipment through the union. Any company already supporting the game, through an existing sponsorship agreement, is likely to receive first option on the opportunities presented by the new programme.

Alex Grimsdell, the RFU treasurer, said at a press conference in London yesterday: "Our confidence in the new marketing plan enables us to press on with improvements (at Twickenham) and to be thinking actively about the next two years, about a development similar to that of the FA."

Williams will also be the new coach to the England 15 group schools next season, in succession to the former Leicester and Yorkshire centre, who moves on to coach the 19 group team, Gibson, now coaching at Doncaster Grammar School, succeeds the former England senior coach, John Elders, who is emigrating to Australia. The appointment of Glen Robertson, a coach to the England Colts, has been confirmed for a third year.

New schools coaches named

Mike Williams, who has taken boys from Sevenoaks School on rugby tours all over the world, will be the assistant manager and coach to the England 15 group party to tour Zimbabwe this summer, a party managed by David Williams from Mill Hill School, David Hands writes.

Strong party hopes to restore London pride

By Srikanth Sen, Boxing Correspondent

After five years London looks set to revive memories of 1972, when the capital lifted five ABA titles and 1973 when it took six. The eight London men at the ABA championships, sponsored by George Wimpey at Wembley Arena tonight are Repton trio John McBride (light-fly), Alan Coverley (bantam), Bobby Parkes (light-heavy), two from St. Pancras, Herman Heury (feather) and Jim McDonnell (light), and Tony Adams (light-welter) from Fitzroy Lodge, Martin Patrick (light-middle) from New Enterprise and Farbarin House's super-heavy Adrian Elliott.

Between them they hope to finish up with at least five titles. The most likely ones appear to be Henry, McDonnell, Adams, Patrick and Elliott. The Northwest, who have five finalists, provide the main opposition and are strongly supported by two old hands, the light-fly John Lyon (Lowe House) and the bantam Ray Gibboly (St. Helens Star). They should account for McBride and Coverley.

Although the general level of boxing is not as high as in 1973 when men like Cowdell, Knight, and Lucas were champions, Adams could prove to be the find of the decade. The 19-year-old's bout with Clyde Mcintosh, of Bell Green in the Midlands, is clearly going to be the centrepiece of the championship. In his six contests in the competition Adams has only once taken further than one round. He demolished George Gibboly, who was trying for his fifth title, in one minute. "I didn't feel a thing," Gibboly said after the fight.

That is how good the blow was. Three of Adams' opponents went down in just over half a minute. In the semi-finals at Preston Adams admitted that he had "hung about a bit"; he stopped Alastair Laurie of Scotland with 12 seconds of the first round remaining.

The other outstanding boxer, Errol Christie, will not be there because he was eliminated earlier when he failed to make the light-middle weight. It had been thought that he would go to the world championships in Munich but he passed that up. It is a pity that England did not send a team to Munich. Only Lithgow and Decker are showing the flag.

Len Mills, the ABA secretary, said the results of the tournament will be a reflection of the professionals and with a new team in the making it is just as well England were not thrown in with the big boys.

Olympians humbled

Munich, May 6 — Two Olympic light-flyweight finalists Shamir Sabirov, of the Soviet Union, and Hipolito Ramos, of Cuba, were both beaten in the preliminary round of the world amateur championship. Sabirov, the Moscow champion, was knocked out by a surprise contender, Yong Hwan Go, of North Korea and went out on a narrow split decision.

Go, one of the three-man North Korean team, jolted Sabirov with two jarring left hooks in the first round and calmly kept out of trouble for the remainder of the bout.

Ramos never recovered from the shock of taking a compulsory eight-count in the first round against Laureano Ramirez, a 22-year-old student from the Dominican Republic who has lost only four of his 58 bouts.

Ramirez tired badly late in the second round and appeared barely able to lift his arms at the end of the fight. But the somehow found extra reserves and managed to stage off a fusillade of right and left crosses from the desperate Ramos to earn a 3-2 decision — K.O.

World Boxing Association light-flyweight champion, Katsuo Tokushiki, will defend his title against fellow Japanese Masaharu Inai on July 7.

VIEWPOINT A time for deeds not words

By Nicholas Keith
Sports Editor

When Neil Macfarlane became Sports Minister last September, he spoke forcefully and fluently about tackling football hooliganism. Seven months later he is still talking this week. He has been listening to the views of the London league managers.

However, the time has come for deeds not words. The recent eruptions of violence have reopened the wounds which have been festering for years. Of course, Mr Macfarlane cannot be expected to produce answers to an intractable question, but he should be in a position to take an initiative.

If anyone doubts the seriousness of the situation, three outbreaks of violence in recent weeks should dispel them. The first was at Anderlecht in the European Cup semi-final, as a result of which Aston Villa were fined £14,500 and will have to play their next home European tie behind closed doors — which will cost them a further £50,000. Last weekend ugly scenes at Highbury culminated in a murder after the Arsenal-West Ham match. This week at Swindon the referee was laid out by a missile and smoke bombs were thrown onto the pitch.

In all these cases the finger has been pointed at the visiting team. In no sense can these people be classed as supporters of the visiting team. Indeed there is evidence that gangs visit rival grounds to wreak havoc and bring discredit to "home" fans.

It is generally recognized that football hooliganism is a social disease, a view which is shared by the Sports Minister. If you had no job, no prospects and lived on the 9th floor of a crumbling tower block, you might be a football hooligan. That is a cause and not an excuse and the hooligans who bring football into disrepute are a tiny minority.

So it is up to society to deal with offenders as well as trying to allay the underlying causes. This puts the ball firmly in the feet of government ministers rather than football club managers or directors have the power and duty to instruct the police and the magistracy via the Home Office which controls them. This is where Mr Macfarlane comes in, as a member of the Sports Minister's staff, the Department of the Environment.

Mr Macfarlane should make his business to concentrate on the following points:

1. An identity card for football fans, without which it should be impossible to enter a British ground or travel abroad.
2. Random breath checks outside football grounds, as alcohol is almost always the root of all evil.
3. Firm penalties in the courts (which are supposed to be available but do not seem to achieve the required deterrent effect).
4. A life ban and removal of identity cards for convicted offenders.

Motoring by Peter Waymark Old fashioned, old fashioned price



Cheap but dated — the Hyundai pony hatchback

The question for anyone contemplating the South Korean Hyundai Pony is whether a temptingly low price and likelihood of mechanical reliability are sufficient to compensate for an old-fashioned design which, in several important areas, falls seriously short of the standard of contemporary European models.

Similar in size to the Ford Escort and Vauxhall Astra, the Pony was developed in the early 1970s and went into production in 1976. It was South Korea's first indigenous car, with a distinguished international parentage. The styling was by Giugiaro from Italy, the running gear came from Mitsubishi in Japan; and the enterprise was overseen by Mr George Turnbull, formerly of British Leyland and now running Talbot UK.

There is a 12-model range for the British market, with a choice of three-door hatchback and four-door saloon bodyshells; 1200cc and 1400cc engines; manual and automatic transmissions; and several trim levels. Prices start at only £3,177, or almost £1,000 below either the Escort or Astra, and this is undoubtedly the car's main selling point.

My test model was the 1400 T.L.S. hatchback. The power unit is the 1439cc overhead camshaft engine, developing 67 bhp, no longer used by Mitsubishi but familiar from some Colt models sold in Britain. The four-speed gearbox, like many Japanese boxes a delight to use, is also from Mitsubishi, as is the final drive unit. These items are tried and tested and should not give trouble; and the bodyshell carries a six-year anti-rust warranty.

The engine, which drives the rear wheels (in itself an indication of how long ago the car was conceived) is a spirited performer and few modern units do the job better. The car feels lively, with adequate power for overtaking and a high enough top speed to permit unfussed motorway cruising. Driven gently, the engine is smooth and quiet but even mild acceleration induces harshness. Worse than this is the amount of vibration, which will not be to the liking of sensitive stomachs.

One symptom of an old design is poor fuel consumption. Ten years ago I might have been happy to get 28 mpg from a car of this size but now, my touring figure of only 30 mpg was extremely disappointing. A fifth gear would help but the car is probably too heavy.

Handling and ride are other bad points. With the Pony we are back to that notoriously soggy Japanese steering, whereby it is possible to turn the wheel through several degrees without anything happening. This is a disconcerting when trying to hold the car steady in strong cross winds, to which the Pony, as I discovered in the recent blustery weather, is all too vulnerable.

Vital statistics: Price: £3,738; Engine size: 1439cc; Top speed: 90 mph; 0-60 mph: 15 seconds; Official fuel figures: urban, 31.6 mpg; 56 mpg, 41.8 mpg; 75 mpg, 31.3 mpg; Length: 13 ft; Insurance: group 4 (group 2 through special Hyundai scheme).

The rear suspension is the antiquated live axle leaf spring design and while the car corners and holds the road without undue alarm (at least in the dry; wet road grip is less sure), it has an underdamped feel that makes the vehicle appear less stable than it is. As for ride, the suspension not only fails to absorb the bumps but leaves the car wallowing unpleasantly over rough surfaces.

The other main criticism concerns what the motor industry calls packaging, the ability to provide the maximum passenger and luggage space with given dimensions. Whether front-wheel drive would have made all the difference, I do not know. What I can say is that the Pony's rear seat space is only just enough for children and all but the shortest drivers will be short on legroom. Boot space is also modest, limited by a high floor, but it can be increased by folding down the rear seat.

To balance this catalogue of drawbacks, I must mention an unusually effective ventilation system which provides a welcome flow of fresh air. The heater is powerful but difficult to adjust if less than the maximum temperature is required. The level of equipment for a top of the line model is not generous. There is no radio, for instance, and could have done with a rear screen wash/wipe.

The Pony is the sort of car which was being produced by the Japanese motor industry about eight years ago. Then, as now, the main appeal of such vehicles is price and the promise of trouble-free motoring. The Escort and Astra, and, for that matter, the older Vauxhall Chevette, are infinitely superior and though they may be more expensive to buy, they are likely to depreciate less quickly.

The lead in petrol controversy has got to the stage when statements from one side are being refuted by the other even before they are made. This week the Associated Ocel company gave a briefing to motoring journalists on its exhaust gas filter. But notice of the meeting had obviously come to the attention of the Conservation Society which, five days before, drew up a press notice attacking the filter as an inadequate response to the problem.

Associated Ocel has been busy obtaining media coverage for the filter which was actually developed in the early 1970s and would probably have been forgotten had not lead in petrol returned to public debate a few months ago.

There is a vested interest here, since Associated Ocel is the sole producer of lead additives for petrol in the United Kingdom and has a substantial export business. Any move to reduce lead must obviously concern the company, which is partly why it is promoting the filter so strenuously. The development work has so far cost between £3m and £4m.

In the discussion about whether the Metro is an appropriate car to carry the MG badge, it is easy to forget that some pretty ordinary vehicles have displayed the famous octagon in the past, not least the last saloon to do so, the Austin Morris 1100 range. Even a "true" MG, like the lamented MGB, was no more exciting mechanically than the Marina; though as far as I know a Marina sports club has yet to be formed.

Of course, the MG Metro is 90 per cent a Metro. But having tried it I think enough has been done to justify the label. The black spoiler, which frames the rear window, is a strong visual feature as well as helping to reduce drag from 0.41 to 0.39, the lowest in the class.

Inside, a striking red, grey and black colour scheme has been used, even down to the scuff plates on the front seats are the firm, high-backed "sports" variety, with plenty of side support.

As befits a performance car, the 1275cc engine has been upgraded, through camshaft and other changes, from 60 to 72 bhp and has a higher compression ratio.

With 0 to 60 mph acceleration in under 11 seconds and a top speed of 100 mph, the MG Metro is a brisk performer and apart from an unfortunate boom around 3,000 rpm in top, the engine is reasonably refined. Curiously, since nothing has been done to the suspension — with hydragas that would have been difficult — the car has a much tauter feel than the standard Metro. The wider wheels and track probably have some influence.

Whatever the reason, this is a car of genuine sporting character and it should find a ready market. At £4,799, it is just a little cheaper than the main competitors, the S and XR2 versions of the Ford Fiesta.

Recruitment Opportunities

INTERNATIONAL ARCHITECTS AND ENGINEERS LONDON WEST END

MANAGEMENT PERSON

This person is likely to be in their mid 20's to mid 30's. Experience in the field of architecture, engineering or the construction industry is essential together with proven abilities to manage a small administration unit with a secretarial and word processing emphasis as well as liaising with a design team.

The position is demanding, but offers outstanding prospects and matching financial rewards for the right person.

Reply to Box No. 1792 G The Times

INTERNATIONAL ARCHITECTS AND ENGINEERS

PROJECT MANAGER

The successful candidate is likely to be in his/her 30's to mid 40's with a background in architecture, engineering or the construction industry. He/she will be expected to work with the design team in their London Head Office initially on a major prestige project under construction in the Far East. He/she will be mobile and expected to display initiative. A flair for organising and responding to the flow of information is vital as this person will be a key link between the design team and the contracting organisation as well as aiding communication between the head London office and its Far East project office.

The position is demanding but offers outstanding prospects and matching financial rewards for the right person.

Reply to Box No. 1791 G The Times

MANAGING DIRECTOR Insurance Brokers

Well established insurance brokerage operating in major city requires a fully experienced M.D. to take over as Managing Director. The company is profitable, expanding and offers a very attractive salary of £12,000 p.a.

General Vacancies

YES YOU CAN! I am 24, earn a five-figure income, own a £70,000 house and take holidays abroad when I can spare time. If you are serious (over 21), dynamic, honest and have only one car.

Ring: Arif or Mark on 01-404 4165

WANTED QUALIFIED SCISSOR AND SHARPENERS. Please call 01-261 1111. Interviews early May.

Educational, Careers and Re-training

With the appointment of the present Chaplain to the post of Housemaster at the International Centre

SEVENOAKS SCHOOL

looks to appoint a CHAPLAIN

who will provide creative leadership for the Church in the School and give full attention to the pastoral needs of a large and diverse school community. He will be expected to teach and participate in school activities.

For details write or telephone, RICHARD BARKER, The Headmaster, SEVENOAKS SCHOOL, KENT, TN11 1BN (Tel: 0732-455119)

GENERAL VACANCIES

TWO YOUNG LADIES required to share home, sitting room, fully equipped kitchen, and a large garden. The house is in a quiet residential area, close to the station. Salary £100 p.w. plus expenses. Reply Box 1765 G The Times.

LEGAL NOTICES

VOLUNTARY (TRADE MARK) Patent No. 1,139,352 which relates to the method and apparatus for the production of a liquid crystal display device, has been granted by the High Court for a further period of four years from the date of the original grant, April 1, 1982, until April 1, 1986.

IN THE MATTER OF THE COMPANIES ACT 1948

Notice is hereby given that the Companies Act 1948, in relation to the liquidation of the company, has been applied for by the Liquidator of the company, and that the company is now in liquidation. The Liquidator is Mr. J. H. Goodman, of 1, The Quadrant, London, E.C.4.

THE COMPANIES ACT 1948

Notice is hereby given that the Companies Act 1948, in relation to the liquidation of the company, has been applied for by the Liquidator of the company, and that the company is now in liquidation. The Liquidator is Mr. J. H. Goodman, of 1, The Quadrant, London, E.C.4.

PROPERTY UNDER £35,000

Onslow Gardens, S.W.7. Lovely newly decorated lower ground floor flat (flat 1) with kitchen, bathroom, living room, dining room, and a private garden. Enquiries: £34,750. Tel: 01-876 1111.

BATTERSEA VILLAGE

1 bedroom flat in well modernized block. Facilities include built-in kitchen, bathroom, living room, and a private garden. Enquiries: £31,000. Tel: 01-876 1111.

COUNTRY PROPERTY

Small Village East Kent. A modern 4 bedroom house with a large garden, swimming pool, and a private road. Enquiries: £100,000. Tel: 01-876 1111.

PROPERTY TO LET

Chapman Commercial Fully furnished 2000 sq. ft. office space. £100 p.w. Tel: 01-876 1111.

PROPERTY WANTED

CANADIAN requires family accommodation. NW 50 or West London area. 3 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 cars. Tel: 01-876 1111.

LONDON FLATS

CENTRAL LONDON flat. 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 cars. Tel: 01-876 1111.

COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY

VW Main Dealership. Network with other VW dealers. Tel: 01-876 1111.

Mason Owen & Partners. Union Court, Castle St. Tel: 01-876 1111.

OPPORTUNITIES IN ZIMBABWE

GENERAL MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS

(a) Qualifications and Experience: Approved Medical degree registrable with the Medical, Dental and Allied Professions Council of Zimbabwe plus post registration experience.

(b) Appointments: Appointment will be on contract to the grades of (i) Medical Officer of Health (ii) Government Medical Officer (iii) Senior Registrar & Specialist qualification. For applicants with two or more years post-registration experience, and (iv) Hospital Medical Officer. For applicants with less than two years post-registration experience.

SPECIALISTS

(a) Qualifications and Experience: Approved specialist qualification registrable with the Medical, Dental and Allied Professions Council of Zimbabwe, plus six or more years post qualification experience. Four of which should be in the specialty.

(b) Appointments: Appointment will be on contract to specialist positions in (i) Anaesthetics (ii) Paediatrics (iii) Obstetrics and Gynaecology (iv) Surgery - Plastic, Thoracic, E.N.T., Orthopaedic, Faco, Neurology and General Surgery (v) Medicine (vi) Pathology (vii) Radiology (viii) Dermatology (ix) Radiology.

PHARMACISTS

(a) Qualifications and Experience: Approved degree in Pharmacy registrable with the Medical, Dental and Allied Professions Council of Zimbabwe plus one or more years post registration experience.

(b) Appointments: Appointment will be on contract to posts of Pharmacist in (i) General Practice (ii) Hospital (iii) Community Pharmacy. Depending on length of experience and/or higher qualification.

PHYSIOTHERAPISTS

(a) Qualifications and Experience: Approved degree or diploma in Physiotherapy, Medical Gymnastics etc., registrable with the Medical, Dental and Allied Professions Council, with or without experience.

(b) Appointments: Appointment will be on contract to posts of Physiotherapist depending on experience.

RADIOGRAPHERS

(a) Qualifications and Experience: Approved diploma in either Radiography or Radiotherapy registrable with the Medical, Dental and Allied Professions Council, with or without experience.

(b) Appointments: Appointment will be on contract to posts of Radiographer or Senior Radiographer, depending on experience.

OCCUPATIONAL THERAPISTS

(a) Qualifications and Experience: Diploma or degree in Occupational Therapy registrable with the Medical, Dental and Allied Professions Council of Zimbabwe, with or without experience.

(b) Appointments: Appointment will be on contract to posts of Occupational Therapist or Senior Occupational Therapist depending on experience.

DENTAL OFFICERS

(a) Qualifications and Experience: Approved dental degree or qualification registrable with the Medical, Dental and Allied Professions Council of Zimbabwe plus post registration experience for appointment to Senior position.

(b) Appointments: Appointment will be on contract to position of (i) Senior Government Medical Officer (ii) General Practitioner (iii) Dentist (iv) Dental Surgeon.

MEDICAL ANALYSTS

(a) Qualifications and Experience: Approved degree or diploma in Medical Analysis, registrable with the Medical, Dental and Allied Professions Council, with or without experience.

(b) Appointments: Appointment will be on contract to posts of Medical Analyst depending on experience.

ORTHOPAEDIC SURGEONS

(a) Qualifications and Experience: Approved degree or diploma in Orthopaedic Surgery, registrable with the Medical, Dental and Allied Professions Council of Zimbabwe, with or without experience.

(b) Appointments: Appointment will be on contract to posts of Orthopaedic Surgeon depending on experience.

PHYSICISTS

E.E.G. AND E.C.G. TECHNICIANS

MAXILLA FACIAL TECHNICIAN

AUDIO METRICIAN

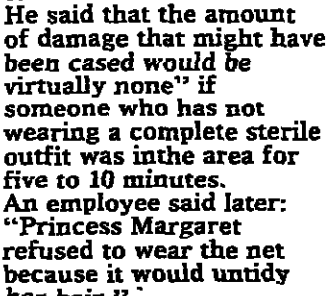
(a) Qualifications and Experience: Approved degree or diploma in the particular discipline, with or without experience.

(b) Appointments: Appointment will be on contract to the relevant positions.

Attractive salaries are offered for three year contracts commensurate with experience and pay rise are provided. One third of the salary payable in arrears. If you are serious, please send your curriculum vitae and a recent photograph to the undersigned, who will be in contact with you.

For information, write to: J. H. GOODMAN, 1, THE QUADRANT, LONDON, E.C.4.

It is not known how many people are interned in the camp, one Church estimate talks simply of several dozen, but organizers of assistance for internees claim that conditions there are almost certainly the worst in the country.



The opening of the prison was delayed for two years by serious design faults in the heating and leaks in gas supply pipes to the kitchen.

Mr. Thatcher firmly avoided giving any assurances about further escalation of military activity. Mr Thomas Cox, Labour MP for Wandsworth, Tooting, claimed that the growing view of the British people was that there should no further escalation and he urged the Prime Minister to mediate those who were five MPs, retired admirals and generals who were saying that if need be, attacks must take place against the Argentine mainland. Mrs Thatcher said that it was the Argentines who had escalated the conflict

South Glamorgan County Council has voted, by 43 votes to 33, to ban fox hunting on its 70 farms. Of the council's 3,000 acres of farmland, 400 acres are used by the Glamorgan Hunt.

Solution of Puzzle No 15,824

1. KNOWLEDGE
 2. DISTANCE
 3. CLOTHES
 4. MATING
 5. TRAIN
 6. TAIL
 7. MIND
 8. MATE
 9. MATE
 10. MATE
 11. MATE
 12. MATE
 13. MATE
 14. MATE
 15. MATE

10 Sharky's Machine
The top five in the provinces:
1 Chariot's of Fire/Gregory's Girl
2 The Boggens/The Evictors
3 Death Wish
4 Quest for Fire
5 Kentucky Fried Movie
Compiled by Screen International.

Task force advice

Letters for servicemen on Falklands task force ships should be sent to BFPO Ships, giving name, rank, number and ship. The following numbers for relatives to call for casualty information: Rosyth: 0383 432191; Faslane: 0436 71125.

London

over the following week.

14-00000